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[TWO SHEETS, FIVEPENCE.]

DRAWINGROOM MISERIES.

PARLIAMENT is in a state of stagnation. Palmerston and Disraeli fold their arms in dignified expectation. The war in China languishes: Commissioner Yeh and Admiral Seymour, in the still waters of Canton, are as calmly observant of each other as our Parliamentary chiefs in their quiet anchorage of St. Stephen's. Europe is at peace. There is nothing stirring in America. No question, foreign or domestic, engrosses attention. Were it not for muttering and a rumbling in Asia, expressive of the discontent of our Sepoy regiments, and the certainty that, sooner or later, the hurricane of war will burst over the viceroyalty of Quan-tung, we might imagine that the beatific visions of Richard Cobden and John Bright had been partially realised; that the reign of peace and brotherhood had commenced; and that men had nothing to do but to turn their swords into ploughshares, to buy and to sell, to grow fat and rich, and to make Richard Cobden Czar of Muscovy, or President of the United States of America.

How long these halcyon days are to last who shall tell? And from what quarter the storm that is to disturb them shall arise who

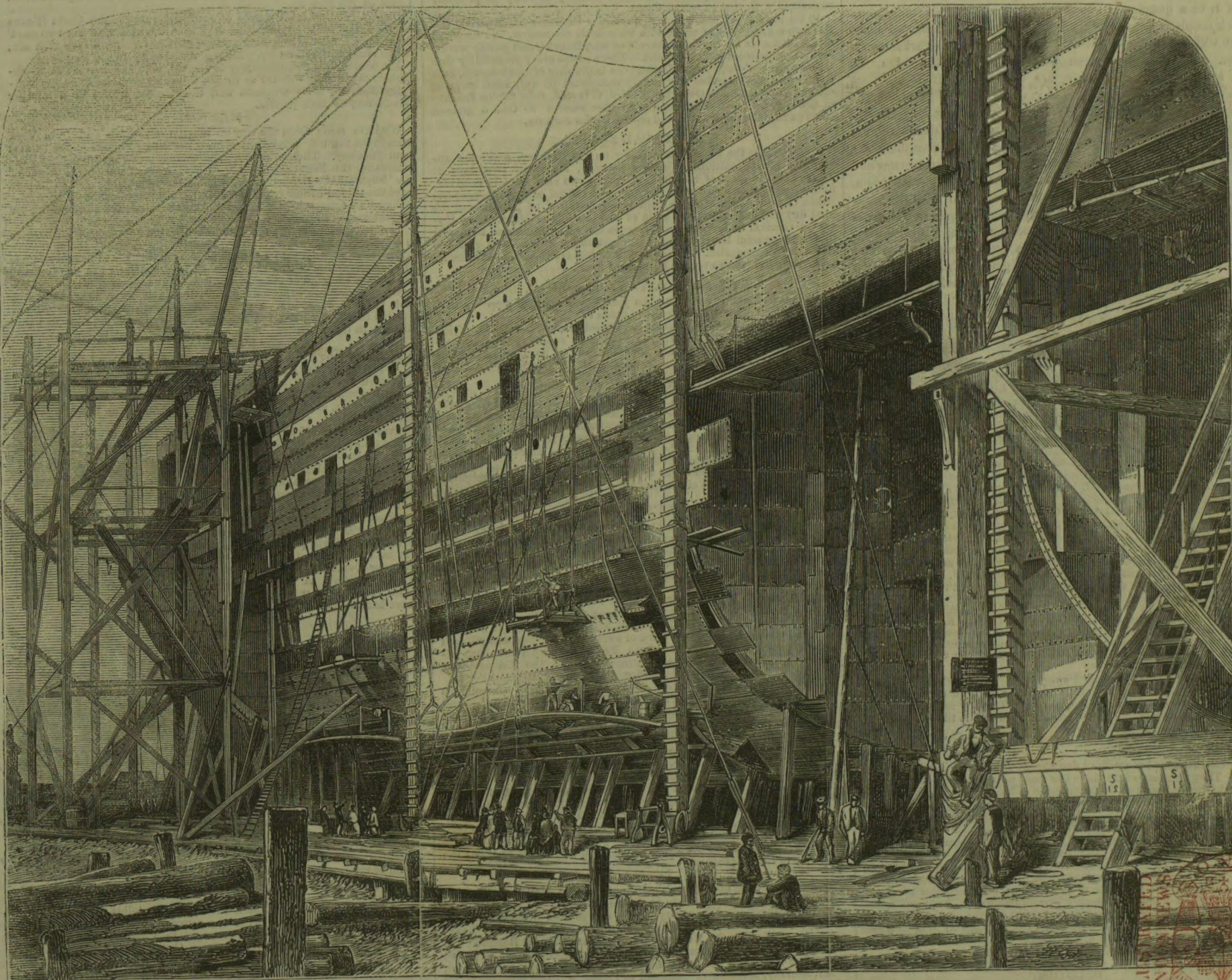
is far-sighted enough to predict? Will Mr. Disraeli be the Boreas?—or will it be Commissioner Yeh?—or the Emperor Napoleon III.?—or the Grand Duke Constantine?—or the Pope's Nuncio in Belgium? Without pretending to look into the future, or to calculate the approach of the storm, let us be thankful for the breathing time which is allowed us, and leave foreign and domestic politics to the stagnation into which they have subsided. We may be quite certain that the wind will blow in due time; that the British Parliament will not always be so quiescent or so acquiescent as it is to-day; that the Generals and Admirals of England and the Mandarins of China will settle their differences either by negotiation or by the sword; that the French will not always be resigned to the loss of their liberty, although M. Granier de Cassagnac may say in earnest what Beranger said in jest—

Fi de la Liberté,
A bas la Liberté;

that Italy and Germany will not always submit to the swords or their oppressors; and that the reign of peace is yet far distant.

But in this time of general quietude, when no cry of distress or

anger comes from the masses of the people, Society is startled by a wail of anguish from the serene circles of the upper aristocracy. There are miseries even in the sunny altitudes of high fashion; and a moan betraying a state of undeserved suffering has been wrung from the hearts of Peeresses with which we are certain all classes will sympathise. The British people take a pride in the Court of Queen Victoria, and are glad to see that the rank, the beauty, and the fashion of the country make it a point of duty as well as of pleasure to pay their personal respects to her Majesty at Levees and Drawingrooms, and every allowable opportunity. The Court is as much an institution amongst us as the Church, the Army, the Legislature, or the Press. Its functions are to elevate the tone of public morality and to cultivate the refinements of life, so as to give an example to all beneath it which shall tend to soften and adorn the intercourse of society. In the first respect the Court of our exemplary Sovereign may stand in favourable contrast with every Court in the world; and has never been excelled, or even equalled, by the Court of any pre-existing Sovereign of these realms. In the latter respect, however—in consequence, partly, of its own popularity, but in a still greater degree of



THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM-SHIP: CONSTRUCTION OF THE CENTRAL COMPARTMENT, AT MILLWALL.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. JOHN SCOTT RUSSELL.—(SEE PAGE 184.)

NEWSPAPER

the obstinacy or stupidity of the officials who are specially charged with the household duties of the Palace—the Queen's Court, on days of public reception, would do discredit to a race-course or a fair. That delicate ladies should have to wait for hours, on these occasions, before they can procure admission to the presence of their Sovereign, is perhaps an infliction not to be avoided, unless her Majesty, with the good sense and kind feeling for which she is noted, should hold Drawingrooms a little more frequently; but that during these hours the female aristocracy, arrayed in their most gorgeous trappings—bedizened, bejewelled, beflounced, and befeathered—should be crammed into inconvenient rooms; stuck into "pens" as if they were sheep at the new Cattle Market, only with much less space to turn in—and that they should be crushed, and squeezed, and jostled, and suffocated for the want of a little common sense on the part of those who have the management of the internal arrangements of the Palace, is too bad. That two thousand ladies and gentlemen should in one day desire to pay their respects to the Queen is not extraordinary; but it is both extraordinary and disgraceful that they cannot be allowed to do so without being subjected to the most painful annoyances; and that they should commonly arrive in the presence of the Queen with flushed faces, exasperated tempers, and torn finery; and all because the rooms in St. James's Palace are not well suited for the admission of such a crowd; or because, being suitable in themselves, the Lord Chamberlain, or those who are supposed to do his duty, are ignorant of the proper mode of turning them to advantage, or of making such arrangements as an Inspector of Police and half-a-dozen constables of ordinary intelligence would have no difficulty either in planning or in executing. If the aristocracy, and those whose official position renders graceful, if not necessary, their public appearance on stated occasions before the Sovereign, should decline to perform the duty until proper arrangements were made for their comfort and convenience; or if Court ceremonies, for the same reason, were to be left to gentlemen only, whose strength and courage might fit them for the unseemly struggles which are the present concomitants of the scene;—and a lady should be as rare a visitor at Court as a Mandarin or a Hippopotamus, the grievance, instead of being visible only to the Court officials, who seem to care nothing about it, would become palpable to her Majesty herself. In such case the remedy would not long be delayed, and a lady—the highest in the land—sympathising with ladies of a rank only inferior to her own, would take the matter in hand in spite of the obstruction of *Polonius* and his deputies. If publicity be not effective, and if all ordinary means fail in awaking the proper officials to the evil and to the remedy, strength, courage, and manliness will perhaps crowd to Court as before; but the mothers of the aristocracy will forego the exhausting struggle, on their own behalf and that of their daughters; and the youth, the beauty, and the feminine grace of the upper classes will reluctantly disappear from a scene which they are so well fitted to adorn.

If it be a question of expense, and not of mere arrangement, which stands in the way of the improvement of St. James's Palace, there will be no great difficulty to be overcome. Parliament is never niggardly when the comfort of the Sovereign, or the amenities of her Palace, are concerned. If it were, we should suggest a subscription among the aristocracy to provide the funds, which could not well exceed a thousand pounds. To say nothing of the personal comfort of their wives or daughters, the husbands or fathers of these ladies would rather contribute, say five or ten guineas each, for the improvement of the ante-rooms and the substitution of a good policeman for the Lord Chamberlain, than have dresses worth fifty or sixty guineas torn from the backs of those dear to them in the exasperating struggles of a fevered and impatient crowd. But, of course, such an appeal is unnecessary. It is not money that is wanted, but a little common sense and decent arrangement; and we shall be glad if these few remarks shall prove conducive in stirring up the one, or providing the other.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The elections continue to occupy the French papers, to the almost total exclusion of every other topic. Judging from the accounts received from the departments, there can be little doubt that the spirit of the country is favourable to the Government.

The following is the latest list of the Opposition candidates for Paris, and for which the electors will be asked to vote:—First electoral district—M. Laboulaye, member of the Academy, and one of the editors of the *Journal des Debats*; second—M. Bethmont, former Minister under the Republic; third—General Cavaignac; fourth—M. Emile Ollivier, Advocate; fifth—M. Carnot, Minister under the Republic; sixth—M. Goudchaux, di to; seventh—M. Durimon, editor of the *Presse*; eighth—M. Vavin, former representative of the people; ninth—M. F. de Lasteyrie, ditto; tenth—M. Regnault, former Sub-Prefect of Sceaux.

Baron Mariani, candidate for the new circumscription given to Corsica, has issued a circular to the electors, in which the Baron states that the Emperor himself supports him, and that if any other person should present himself he would be guilty of an act of opposition to the sovereign will. The circular is accompanied, by way of support to its contents, by the following letter, addressed to the Baron by the Emperor:—

TUILERIES, May 9.

My dear Commandant,—The Minister of the Interior has doubtless informed you that I have decided that you shall be the Government candidate in Corsica. You may therefore loudly proclaim it, for I shall be very happy if the confidence of the electors places you in the Chamber. Rely on my sentiments of friendship.

NAPOLEON.

The Ministers of the great Powers have been invited by Count Walewski to meet on an early day with the view of officially regulating the frontiers of Russia and European Turkey, on the bases laid down by the Commission, whose labours were at the time interrupted by the memorable Belgrad incident.

The King of Bavaria left Paris at half-past nine on Monday morning by the Strasburg Railway.

The Government has received despatches from Algeria to the 1st of June. They announce that there has been no further fighting. Marshal Randon has received the submission of the various tribes of whom he spoke in his previous despatches. The military operations have been so cleverly executed that all those tribes have paid their war contributions, and left as hostages for their submission their principal families, who have already arrived at Algiers. Independently of the fort, which is to be built in the centre of the country, the Marshal is constructing a carriage-road which will open this hitherto inaccessible place to commercial transactions and military operations. The health of the troops continues to be excellent, and the camp is abundantly supplied with provisions. The Marshal has fixed his headquarters at Souk-el-Arba, the highest point in the newly-conquered country. The Emperor has commanded the Minister of War to write to Marshal Randon to express his Majesty's satisfaction at the manner in which the expedition to Kabylia was conducted.

BELGIUM.

Tranquillity seems to be pretty generally restored in this country. Several of the persons who had been arrested on account of the distur-

ances at Brussels have been set at liberty. A part of the troops called to the capital have been sent back to their former quarters.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government maintains strict reserve with respect to the Mexican question; although there are rumours of an armed demonstration against Vera Cruz.

The treaty concluded between France and Spain for the settlement of the line of frontier of the Pyrenees has just been approved of by the Senate by a majority of 82 to 1.

The Address to the Throne was carried in the Congress, on June 2, by 221 votes against 10. Rios Rosas made an eloquent and powerful attack on the policy of the Government; and was replied to by Gonzalez Bravo, who acquitted himself in a manner which gave great satisfaction to General Narvaez and the Government—so much so that it is said that half his speech was made out of the Cabinet, and half in it; so certain is it now considered that he will become a member of the Ministry.

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 3rd June the report of the committee on the bill sanctioning the levy of 50,000 men for the army, made by the Government, was approved of. A bill relative to the Mires loan was then brought in, and ordered to remain on the table for three days. In the Senate the Marquis de Miraflores consented, at the request of the Minister of the Interior, to withdraw his bill for modifying the constitution of the Chamber.

It was rumoured that a Carlist insurrection was about to break out at Cervera and other places in the province of Lerida; and seditious proclamations had been posted up.

The population returns were being made up, and it was believed that they would show the total population to be about 18,000,000 souls.

NEUCHÂTEL.

The Grand Council of Neuchâtel has proclaimed a general amnesty in favour of the soldiers who did not obey the summons to arms in December and January last.

The Council have also remitted the sentences passed in 1849 against M. de Rougemont for offences of the press.

These decrees are, however, to be annulled if the treaty between Switzerland and Prussia be not ratified.

AUSTRIA.

A special train brought the mortal remains of the Archduchess Sophia from Pesth to Vienna on Tuesday week. The coffin, on being removed from the train, was placed on a catafalque covered with red velvet, in the middle of one of the rooms. Prince Charles de Lichtenstein, Grand Master of the Court, and several high dignitaries of the palace, afterwards proceeded to the official reception of the coffin, and some prayers were said over it. A procession was then formed, and it proceeded to the Convent of the Capucines, in the chapel of which the great dignitaries of the State and the elite of the Austrian nobility were assembled. The usual funeral service was celebrated, and the coffin was deposited in the vault of the Imperial family by four Capucine monks.

The Archduke Albrecht, the Governor-General of Hungary, has returned to Pesth, in order to be present at the opening of the Agricultural Exhibition. According to a letter from Vienna in the *Nord* of Brussels, the Emperor has charged the Archduke to continue the journey through that kingdom, agreeably to the programme drawn out for their Majesties, and to receive in the name of the Emperor the homage and the expression of the wishes of the inhabitants. The fêtes at Debreczin continued after the departure of their Majesties.

The Emperor has given his sanction to a plan for enlarging Vienna, properly so called, which city has for a long time past been insufficient for the accommodation of the constantly-increasing population.

SARDINIA.

It is said that the King of Sardinia is about to form a matrimonial alliance with the Royal house of Saxony. The Princess Sidonia, now in her twenty-fourth year, is spoken of as the future Queen of Sardinia; and the journey of the King of Saxony to Italy is probably connected with that expected event.

In its sittings of the last few days the Chamber of Deputies got through a great deal of work with very little discussion. It disposed of the estimates for the departments of war, finance, and public works, besides passing several other bills. There seems every probability that Parliament will be prorogued about the beginning of next month, and, as the present Chamber has nearly completed its full legal term of office (five years), the Government will, it is said, refer to the feelings of the country before commencing another session, so that a general election may be expected in the course of the autumn.

THE PAPAL STATES.

His Holiness the Pope is proceeding on his journey, amid the apparently hearty salutations of his people. He spent two days at Sinigaglia, the place of his birth, where he was very warmly received, and where also he celebrated mass in the chapel which contains the tombs of his family. On the 29th ult. he arrived at Pesaro, and the next day received there the visit of the Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of Lombardy, who went there to compliment him, and to ask his special benediction on the marriage which he is going to Brussels to accomplish. On the 2nd inst. his Holiness was at Cesena, and on the following evening he entered Forli.

THE NEAPOLITAN CONCORDAT.

The Neapolitan Government has just made another step on that road of reform which it particularly holds to.

His Sicilian Majesty in Council has signed several decrees by which the encroachments of the clergy, and the most superannuated pretensions of the Court of Rome, are henceforward to be considered as an essential part of the Neapolitan legislation.

SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, in the *Gazette of Northern Germany*, states that the King continues ill. His Majesty, it says, is labouring under nervous debility, which renders him incapable of deciding on important questions in the Council of Ministers; and, if his health should not speedily improve, it will be necessary that the Hereditary Prince should be charged with the Government.

The marriage of Prince Oscar of Sweden, second son of the reigning Monarch, with the Duke of Nassau's sister, took place at the Palace of Bibrich on the 5th inst.

TURKEY.

The affairs of the Danubian Principalities were the principal objects of attention. Redschid Pacha is anxious for the complete execution of the Treaty of Paris, and to that end had proposed M. Negri for the post of Caimacan of Moldavia. The influence of Ahmet Fethi Pacha, however, proved stronger, and Prince Konaki Vogorides got the appointment.

A fresh outrage has been committed at Pera, which has caused considerable consternation among the European population. On the night of the 22nd ult. the house of M. Timoni, first dragoman of the Swedish Legation, was broken into by a band of twenty armed men, who pillaged it of everything it contained of value. Fresh complaints have been addressed on this occasion to the Government by all the Ambassadors, who, it is said, have demanded the dismissal of the Minister of Police.

Bosnia is in a disturbed state. Above 4000 peasants of all religious creeds, and without fire-arms, are assembled near Tusla: they demand the reduction of taxes, the removal of abuses, and the realisation of the Hatti Humayoun.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Caimacan Vogorides has received the Grand Cordon of the Iron Crown from the Austrian Government, doubtless as a testimony of approbation for his conduct in opposing the union.

The project of mediation of Lord Clarendon for the Principalities has become, it is stated, the object of conferences between Count Buol and the representatives of France and England at Vienna. This project opposes the total union, but proposes to assimilate as much as possible the administration of the two provinces. The French Minister is said to have received instructions from his Government to admit the principle of the proposition.

PERSIA.

In pursuance of orders received by General Outram, the Persian expeditionary force is to remain in the Persian Gulf for three months after the ratification of the treaty, which was to take place on the 4th of June, under the authority of the Hon. Mr. Murray. The headquarters, staff, and the first division will remain at Bushire; the second division, at Mohammerah. Under this arrangement it is not likely that the troops will reach India much before the close of the year.

Mr. Murray, Minister of England to Persia, quitted Bagdad on the 17th ult., with all the persons attached to his Legation, on his way to Teheran. He was accompanied by Ali Khan, who had been dispatched by the Court of Persia for that purpose.

INDIA.

A telegraphic despatch received at Bombay from Maerut states that the 3rd Bengal Cavalry were in open mutiny, and that several officers and men had been killed and wounded. It was reported at Calcutta that a correspondence had been discovered in possession of a native officer of the 34th Bengal Infantry, proving the existence of a conspiracy for organising a general rising of the entire army. The 34th is to be disbanded.

Respecting the disturbances at Umballah (of which some report reached us by the last mail) the *Madras Athenaeum* of May 8th says:—

The disaffection occasioned by the order to issue the greasy cartridges, or whatever other cause may have led to the feeling, has extended to Umballah. The native troops stationed in that place have burnt down the empty European barracks, the native infantry hospital, the officers' quarters, and sepoys' houses. Our authority—the *Delhi Gazette*—adds that, in consequence of these acts, the order to use the greased cartridges has been countermanded pending a reference to the Commander-in-Chief, and that dragoons are patrolling the place, in order to prevent further outbreak.

Mohammed Yousouf, a man who some short time back played a considerable political part, and who assassinated the Prince of Herat, 1st, in his turn, fallen by the hands of the sons of the murdered man.

General Ashburnham, with his staff, arrived on the 4th ult. at Bombay, and left for China a few days after.

CHINA.

No fresh operations have taken place in the Canton river. Yeh is said to be embarrassed from want of money.

At Foo-chow uneasiness has been caused by accounts of disturbances and the presence of rebels in the tea districts.

At Hong-Kong all remains quiet.

The murderer of Mr. Markwick, Government auctioneer of Hong-Kong, after much shuffling diplomacy on the part of the Chinese authorities, has been surrendered, and will undergo his trial. The prisoner has made disclosures which prove that he had a number of confederates; that the murder of Europeans was projected on a large scale; and that rewards were offered for success by the Chinese authorities.

The Chinese who attacked Rajah Sir James Brooke at Sarawak, murdered Messrs. Wellington and Nicoletts, and wounded Mr. and Mrs. Crookshank, have suffered a fearful retribution at the hands of the Malays, having been nearly extirpated from the country by their relentless pursuers. About 1500 hundred Chinamen are said to have had their heads taken off by the Dyaks.

UNITED STATES.

No fresh step has been taken in the settlement of the Central American question. General Cass was stated to be drawing up a reply to Lord Napier's last communication.

Kansas advices to May 21 state that Secretary Stanton had issued a proclamation for the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the third Monday in June. Returns from nineteen out of twenty-six counties were in, giving 9251 legal voters. It was said that many of the Republicans were going over to the Free-State National Democracy; also that an attempt was making by Northern Democrats to send Free-State men of that party to the Convention. It is supposed that the number of Free-State voters now in Kansas exceeds 15,000, which is increasing by hundreds every day; while the whole number of Pro-Slavery settlers is estimated not to reach 3000.

Utah, another territory, is likely to give the United States Government more trouble. The Mormons are now supposed to number nearly two hundred thousand, with not less than sixty thousand perfectly-armed fighting men—all fired with the most fanatical zeal for their faith, and entirely subject in all things to the will of their leader, Brigham Young.

The discourses of Brigham Young and other leading elders forcibly enjoin the necessity of perfect unity of thought and action among the "faithful."

Dred Scott and his wife and two daughters were emancipated at St. Louis on the 26th ult.

General Walker made terms of capitulation with the Costa Ricans on the 1st of May, having then less than 300 men, and but two days' provisions. Walker and staff arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult., in the steamer *Empire City*. He was received by 10,000 people.

Mr. Morse, late Commissioner to Bogota, who had arrived in Washington, expresses no doubt as to the eventual settlement of the difficulty between New Granada and the United States in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

MEXICO.

We have news from the city of Mexico to the 5th and from Vera Cruz to the 9th ult. President Comonfort had returned to the capital from Tacubay. There was an active canvass going on among the candidates for the Presidency and seats in Congress, and on the bench of the Supreme Court. General Comonfort and Senor Leodo Tejada were the most popular candidates for the executive chair. The Archbishop was dangerously ill. Santa Anna's friends were intriguing for his restoration to power.

The reported execution of Colonel Crabbe and his party of Filibusters in Sonora is confirmed.

Another conspiracy to revolutionise the country had been detected. The assassination of the President and an attack on the city formed the basis of the plan of the conspirators. The leaders of the plot were arrested, and it was expected that they would be beheaded. It is said that Captain Nogueira, a protégé of Comonfort, was the person selected to commit the act of assassination, and that Aguilar was implicated in the affair.

CANADA.

After very long debate, the Grand Trunk Aid Bill has been at length carried through both Houses of the Canadian Legislature, and is certain to receive the assent of the Governor-General. It was introduced as a Government bill. The debating upon it was not unmixed with bitterness, arising from the scheme having been mixed up with politics.

Investigations before Committees of the House of Assembly have proved that railway jobbing, of the kind understood so well in England, has found its way into Canada, and tainted men belonging to some of the most respectable families in the country.

The Estimates were carried through the Committee of the House with very little discussion. The estimated expenditure for the current year is £1,520,647. Supplementary estimates for public works are promised to be sent down. The estimated revenue for the current year is £1,552,500. Of this the revenue from customs is put down at £1,200,000, but will probably be much more.

It is understood that after the Canadian Parliament rises the Governor-General (Sir Edmund Head) will visit England. This will be very shortly. A larger amount than usual of immigration has begun to make its way up the St. Lawrence. The spring is everywhere backward this year in North America.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Governor opened the Session of the Colonial Parliament with a speech, in which he congratulated the members on the position and prospects of the country. The relations between the colonists and the frontier tribes are now satisfactory, and the apprehensions which were lately entertained exist no longer.

It is the intention of Government to fill up the vacant portions of Kaffraria proper, between the districts of Krelli and Faku, with a European population; and to use all its influence to persuade the Kaffirs to become an agricultural people. One of the most important subjects, likely to be debated this Session is the separation of the eastern from the western province.

AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne Parliament was to reassemble on the 15th, when the "verdict upon the O'Shannassy Ministry" would be given. The *Argus* says that the country has unmistakably pronounced against the new Ministry. Four out of the seven Ministers had, however, been re-elected. A vote of want of confidence was spoken of, with the adhesion of many who contributed to turn out the late Ministers.

Trade at Melbourne was very dull, from the apprehension of large imports.

The trial of Thomas Williams, Henry Smith (alias Brennan), and Thomas Maloney, charged with the murder of Mr. Price, the Inspector-General of the penal department in Victoria, on the 26th of March, was commenced by the Supreme Court on the 13th of April. The evidence was very full and direct. The trial lasted two days, and ended in the conviction of all the prisoners, Smith, however, being recommended to mercy by the jury on the ground that he did not actually strike a blow. Every prisoner denied his guilt. The Judge sentenced them all to death by hanging. Several prisoners remain to be tried for the same murder.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

A somewhat prominent member of the Opposition the other night, with a simplicity which is often very characteristic of your clever, rising men, in withdrawing a motion, said that "members on his side of the House were quite aware how undesirable it was to press any subject of which the Government did not approve." In that is contained the whole philosophy of the present Session. Whatever the Government chooses to initiate or to support will be carried, and nothing else. A strong Ministry in such a case is a promoter of dull debates, and can afford to be gracious and patronising.

Not, however, that individual members of the Opposition, permanent or temporary, are wholly quiescent. In the debate on the subject of the camp at Aldershot there were indications of personal hostility to Ministers, and of no little "pluck," and, perhaps, of something more; for one honourable member, remarkable for his sympathies with, and labours on behalf of, the sick soldiery in the late war, was so fearfully vigorous, so loud, and a trifle so inconsequent, that persons who wished to account for this deviation from his usual elaborate suavity were obliged to observe that the hour was about eleven, and that the hon. member wore a white cravat and waistcoat. That debate was originated by a gallant officer, a new member, and apparently a very young man, who has assumed a very decided, not to say *prononcé*, position in the House; whose name may be seen figuring evening after evening in the list of questions to her Majesty's Government, and whose easy assurance is so undeniable that the Premier seems to have thought it required a check. Accordingly, when the hon. and gallant member repeated, in precisely the same terms, on Monday, a question which had been answered by the Under Secretary for War on Friday, Lord Palmerston rose with peculiar significance in his manner, and, with a severity most unusual in him, pointed out the breach of Parliamentary good taste which had been committed; and indicated in no very mistakable terms that the gallant member was, to speak slangishly, a great deal too fast, and must be put down. The House cheered the Minister, and the gallant member tossed his head (rather an odd-looking head, by-the-by), and did his best to avoid the appearance of a collapse. In fact, it would seem that Lord Palmerston is prepared to give lessons in that Parliamentary amenity of which he is a master; and it may be mentioned that some of his most rugged subordinates are profiting by his teaching and example in this respect. For instance, her Majesty's Attorney-General is becoming a model of graciousness and sweetness of demeanour. The manner in which he accepted Sir Frederic Thesiger's Bill for the Abolition of Grand Juries in the Metropolitan District was worthy of Lord Chesterfield; while the gentle criticism which he bestowed on the maiden speech of Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, on another measure, which certainly would have afforded strong temptations to the meekest and most urbane of officials, led one to believe that the chief law officer of the Crown has of late been taking large draughts of the milk of human kindness. That particular occasion was signalled by the debut of another eminent barrister, at least the second at the Chancery bar, Mr. Rolt. That learned gentleman has modestly appropriated to himself a seat on the third bench on the Opposition side, very near the bar—a spot not very favourably situated for catching the Speaker's eye; so that when he rose at the same time with another member it was only general call of his name that gave him the "pas." That alone was a special compliment, for it is no secret that, numerous as they are in Parliament, the House has no sympathy with, and does not delight in, legal debaters; and, moreover, they had just heard a speech (they could not help hearing when the gentleman spoke as if he were addressing a jury on Salisbury Plain) from a member of the same profession, who bears some reputation too, of which it is perhaps best to say that it did not carry the House with it. To Mr. Rolt, however, every one immediately inclined, the ranks of members were turned en echelon towards the angle of the House in which he stood; there was a universal stillness, and they listened attentively to his neat, pointed, and argumentative speech, delivered fluently of course, but deliberately, and without a trace of the slipslop which so often disfigures that which, for want of a better word, we must call the eloquence of the bar. Twice in the course of his speech he got an encouraging "Hear, hear;" once he got "a laugh;" and at the close he got three rounds of cheers. Now, all this made up a remarkable Parliamentary success; and Mr. Rolt may be certain of being listened to whenever he speaks with the same tact and discretion on subjects on which he can really inform and assist the House.

The only, we will not say obstruction, but trouble, that the Government has met with since the recess has been on the Army Estimates, and more especially on the subject of Aldershot, already alluded to, and the Military Hospital at Netley. Whether Mr. Disraeli's keen eye, which alone of all his organisation seems to exhibit vitality just at present, has discovered this chink in the armour of the Government, and he has set some of the skirmishers of his party to discharge their more or less effective arrows into it, it is not possible to say; but it is certain that he watched the desultory contest with evident gusto, and smiled as he only can smile when many of the most Liberal members twitted the Government in their little speeches, and walked into the lobby against them on the division, headed by, above all persons, Sir Robert Peel, who voted against his late colleagues on a question of administration—a high crime and misdemeanour in an ex-subordinate official. Heads of departments, present and expectant, be sure, took a note of that. It is only such a man and Minister as the Premier who could afford to forgive such a petty exhibition of wounded *amour propre* as was thus displayed by the ex-Lord of the Admiralty.

A nightly inquiry among the strangers in Parliament is "Where is Mr. Gladstone?" He has not appeared in his place ten times since the meeting of the new Parliament, and not at all since the Whitsuntide recess. Some people conjecture that he no longer likes the seat he has been accustomed to occupy (he always showed great uneasiness in it). In the last Parliament Mr. Milner Gibson, who is the type of elegant and fine gentlemanlike Radicalism, used to interpose between Mr. Gladstone and the burly and downright Liberalism of Messrs. Bright and Cobden; and the *tableau* thus presented was no inapt illustration of Mr. Gladstone's political status. Now there is no one to keep between him and the extreme Radical new member for Northampton, who has taken inalienable possession of the seat next to Mr. Gladstone, probably under the notion that, as Mr. Bright used to sit in it, it is held, as some lands fancifully are, by a tenure depending on the display of a coat cut according to the fashion of the Society of Friends. Be the cause what it may, the new Parliament knows not as yet the voice of Mr. Gladstone.

Can it be that the galvanised vitality which the House of Lords is exhibiting is owing to the return of Lord Brougham, who, invigorated by the breezes of Cannes, and fresh from the stimulating process of reading a paper on the errors of the differential calculus before the Institute at Paris, reappeared last week, and has been ever since hopping about, as his manner is, from seat to seat in the House—joking with that Peer and lecturing this—making two or three speeches (the best he has made for years) on every subject, each from a different quarter of the Chamber, and ever and anon perching on the edge of that woollack on which, alas! he is never destined again to nestle?

Certes there must be some unknown stimulant, some legislative and oratorical philter, at work in the body politic of their Lordships when they could be induced to debate, and hotly too, till eleven o'clock one night, on a purely personal question—an appeal from the oft-repeated decisions of all the constituted legal tribunals of the country to the extraordinary powers of Parliament, on the part of an individual; and, surprising as it is, no less than thirty of their Lordships were found, at that late hour, steadfast and constant enough to go through the ceremony of a division, which, under the new regula-

tions for effecting that operation, adopted by the Upper House, involves rather more personal trouble than the former "faineant" system which prevailed among the Peers.

The progress generally of the new Parliament is naturally watched with attention, and the result of observation, up to the present time, would seem to be that there is on the whole an improved class of members returned at the last election to the House of Commons. There are no indications of prominent debaters, but in the second rank of the new men the discussions in Committee have shown that there are not a few practical, ready, and business-like men, who know enough of the conduct of general affairs to be easily adapted into good working legislators. The orators are still, if not in the caterpillar, at least in the chrysalis, state, and it is not likely that they will burst their cerements this summer.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 581.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of the sale of Beer Bill by Mr. Hardy.

Mr. K. SEYMER moved as an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The measure, he contended, would seriously interfere with the freedom of trade, and restrict the legitimate enjoyments of the community, without accomplishing its avowed object, by diminishing the vice of drunkenness. Sobriety was to be learnt from the example of the higher classes, or inculcated by the diffusion of education, but could never be enforced by compulsory legislation. The bill was also objectionable as strengthening the monopoly now enjoyed by the great brewers, whose influence was already paramount among the licensing magistrates, and not insignificant even in Parliament itself.

Mr. W. BROWN, in seconding the amendment, explained the misconception by which his name had originally been inscribed as one of the promoters of the bill.

The bill was supported by Mr. Newdegate and Mr. D. Griffiths. Sir G. GREY gave credit to Mr. Hardy for the motive which had induced him to attempt dealing with so difficult and invidious a question. Reviewing the various measures that had been enacted or suggested with the view of regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, the Home Secretary confessed that, almost without exception, they had all failed; but ventured to promise, on his own part, the introduction of a bill during the ensuing Session which would, he hoped, meet the chief evils now complained of. With this bill in prospect he suggested that the House should postpone legislation for the present.

After a few words from Mr. KENDALL and Mr. PACKE, Mr. HARDY intimated his intention to persevere with his motion, notwithstanding the opposition of the Government.

Mr. VILLIERS and General THOMPSON having briefly spoken in support of the amendment, and Mr. BARROW in support of the bill.

The House divided, and negatived the second reading by a majority of 213 to 150.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved the second reading of the Property Qualification Bill. This measure abolished the property qualification now required from members of Parliament, and made the system of representation in England in this respect, as the hon. member explained, similar to the practice which was formerly universal, and still prevailed in Scotland.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD, and opposed by Sir G. GREY, who abstained from discussing the question upon its merits, but submitted that all projects involving a change in the representative constitution should be held over until next Session, when the subject would be attacked in a comprehensive manner by the Government.

After remarks from Mr. COBBETT and Mr. COLLIER, Mr. T. DUNCAN objected to sacrifice the present bill except upon the assurance that the abolition of the property qualification would form an ingredient in the forthcoming Ministerial scheme for Parliamentary reform.

Mr. GREER also supported the bill. LORD PALMERSTON, coinciding in the wish to postpone all discussion on the principle involved in the measure, invited the House to act upon the implied understanding, which, he said, had been hitherto invariably sanctioned, that every question connected with the representative system was to stand over until another Session.

The House then divided. For the second reading, 145; against, 204. The Election Expenses Bill, which also stood for second reading, was withdrawn by Lord R. Grosvenor; as was the Registration of Voters' Bill by Mr. T. DUNCAN, who severally accepted the result of the previous division as settling the fate of all analogous measures for the pending Session.

The Scientific and Literary Societies' Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Abatement Bill was read a second time. The Cinque Ports Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

BREACHES OF TRUST.

Lord ST. LEONARDS drew the attention of their Lordships to the state of the law in equity regarding breaches of trust. The noble and learned Lord proposed an amendment of the law for the relief of trustees acting *bona fide*, and without any benefit to themselves.

Having brought in a bill for this purpose, some discussion ensued, after which it was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Mr. ROEBUCK withdrew his motion respecting the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which he had fixed for Tuesday next.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. RICH asked the President of the Board of Control whether, since the passing of the Act 16 and 17 Viet., c. 95, any measures have been taken for increasing the number of European officers in the army regiments, for checking the drain of officers to civil employments, and for otherwise securing the constant presence with their regiments of a greater number of officers than at the time of the passing of that Act appeared to be the practice in the Indian army; also, whether any measures had been taken for raising the general condition of the native officers, and for opening promotion to the rank of native officer at a shorter term than the twenty or thirty years' previous service by which it then appeared ordinarily to be obtained?

Mr. V. SMITH said that a captain and an officer had been added to each sepoy regiment, and an addition had also been made to every European regiment.

DUCY OF LANCASTER.

Mr. WISE called the attention of the House to the accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster, presented to Parliament in pursuance of the Act 1 and 2 Vic., c. 101, and moved an address for a return of all manors and estates now belonging to the Crown in right of the Duchy of Lancaster; of all sales, grants, and enfranchisements which have taken place since 1838; of the purchases and exchanges of land which have been made since the same period; and the date and term of all existing leases of the lands, mines, and rents of the said duchy. The hon. gentleman said his wish was not to expose abuses so much as to improve the nature of the property. The establishment consisted of sixty persons, the Chancellor receiving £2000 a year, the Vice-Chancellor £600 a year, the Receiver-General £378 (who had little or nothing to do, as the rents were all paid into the Count's bank), the auditor £200, clerks £1142, solicitor £200. In addition to these there were 1500 receivers and 23 stewards; added to which were charges for "sundries" to the extent of £1873 a year ("Hear, hear," and laughter). He believed that a great injury was done to her Majesty by the announcement of these and other extravagant charges, in which her Majesty did not at all participate. The whole of these revenues, he believed, were got rid of in mismanagement.

Alderman COPELAND seconded the motion. Mr. BAINES (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster) admitted that the establishment of the duchy was unnecessarily large; but, as that was owing to the number of patent offices which were held for life, it was impossible to produce the desired changes at once. No opportunity would be passed over of abolishing those useless offices as their present holders died off, and of otherwise reducing the expenses of management. At the same time he thought it must be admitted that an improvement had taken place in the management since her Majesty's accession. With regard to the alleged obscurity of the accounts, he should be happy to give any information or to submit them in future in any simplified form which might be suggested.

Mr. J. L. RICARDO expressed his opinion that a very poor reply had been given to the charges brought against the administration of the duchy.

Mr. BASS called attention to a custom by which, as a tenant of the duchy, he was called on to supply annually for her Majesty's kitchen nine pheasants, eighteen partridges, and eighteen hares (laughter)—a custom, he thought, which was quite unsuited to the present age.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. KINNAIRD called attention to the petition of Protestant missionaries in Bengal, and moved two resolutions—the first affirming the conviction of the House that the population were not secured good government by the present system, and the second asserting the opinion of the House that immediate steps should be taken to institute inquiries into the social condition of the people.

Mr. DUNLOP seconded the motion.

Mr. V. SMITH opposed the motion, on the ground that inquiry was unnecessary, for it had been carried to its utmost limits, and every information on the subject was before the House. The matter was full of difficulty, which must have been felt by his hon. friend (Mr. Kinnaird), for he had three times altered the terms of his motion. It would appear from his speech that the only remedy he would find for evils complained of was the revival of the whole system of government in India. Measures were in contemplation to improve the administration of justice and to make the police system more effective. It was not very desirable that the missionary influence should be so great as to dictate to the British Government what ought to be done, as might be gathered from the recent occurrences in the Indian army.

Sir E. PERRY strongly condemned the system under which Judges were appointed in India.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought that further inquiry was unnecessary, and that the time had arrived for active measures. The resolutions were a censure on the Government of India, and it was therefore not desirable to adopt them. He could not, however, regard the statement of Mr. Vernon Smith as perfectly satisfactory, for many grievances existed which ought to be corrected as speedily as possible.

Mr. MANGLES opposed the motion.

After some further discussion, Mr. KINNAIRD wished to withdraw the motion.

Mr. HADFIELD objected to the withdrawal of the motion.

Mr. EVANS moved the previous question, which having been seconded by Mr. AYTON, the House divided, when the amendment of Mr. Evans was carried by a majority of 119 to 18.

Mr. MASSEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate turnpike trusts. The Joint Stock Companies Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The Sound Dues Bill was read a second time.

The following is an abstract of the Parliamentary proceedings on Friday night, the 5th inst., which appeared in our Town Edition last week:—

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Earl Cowley took the oath and his seat upon his elevation to an Earldom. The Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill and the Princess Royal's Annuity Bill were read a first time. The Earl of Albemarle presented petitions from numerous shipowners belonging to the ports of Bristol and Southampton, complaining of the operation of some clauses in the Merchant Shipping Act; and Lord Stanley of Alderley promised that the attention of the Government should be directed to the clauses objected to. The Probate and Letters of Administration Bill was read a third time; and some routine business was disposed of.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. Keating, the new Solicitor-General, took the oath upon his re-election for Reading; and Mr. F. Baring, on his re-election for Falmouth. Sir G. Grey (in reply to Lord R. Cecil) said he intended to introduce his Ecclesiastical Commission Bill next week. The Lord Advocate (in reply to Sir E. Colebrook) said it was not his intention to proceed with his Scotch Registration Bill during the present Session. In answer to an appeal by Sir J. Pakington to aid him in submitting his proposition on National Education upon an early day, Lord Palmerston, whilst admitting the importance of the subject, said he could not at present offer a Government night for its discussion. Mr. Adairley called the attention of the House to the abuse of election petitions, by which the privileges of the House were made the means of spreading libels and slanders upon members. Lord Palmerston pointed out the safeguards by which the right of petitioners was surrounded, and expressed his fear that any attempt at restriction might be attended with danger. After some remarks from Mr. Hildyard, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Horsman, and Mr. Malins, principally in connection with the case of Mr. Stonor, the subject dropped. The House then went into Committee on the Sound Dues; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer detailed the steps taken in the contraction of the treaty with Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues, upon a capitalisation, dependent upon the sanction of Parliament, at a sum of £1,125,206; in consideration of the payment of which sum Denmark undertook to abolish entirely the Sound Dues, and to keep up all the necessary lighthouses. A resolution granting £1,125,000 to redeem the Sound dues was, after some observations, agreed to. The discussion in Committee on the Army Estimates chiefly occupied the rest of the sitting. On the vote of £462,453 for barracks, &c., a protracted debate took place respecting the new works at Aldershot. Captain Vivian having moved as an amendment that the amount should be retrenched by £50,000. A division ultimately took place, which resulted in affirming the original grant by a majority of 158 to 99.

THE COURT.

THE Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday afternoon, for Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and were attended by the Duchess of Atholl, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Camoys, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Major-General Berkeley Drummond, Major-General Bouverie, Colonel F. H. Seymour, Mr. Gibbs, and Lieutenant Cowell.

The Royal party left the Palace at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, in six of the Queen's carriages, escorted by a detachment of Light dragoons, for the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, whence they travelled to Windsor by a special train, arriving at the Castle about half-past four o'clock.

On Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. Their Serene Highnesses the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Meiningen and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also arrived on a visit. The following distinguished guests also arrived at the Castle:—The French Ambassador and Countess Persigny, Earl Granville, the Duke of Wellington, the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Earl Cowley, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, M. Fould, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and the Earl Spencer. There was a large addition to the Royal dinner party on Wednesday evening from Windsor. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia arrived at the Castle about ten o'clock on Wednesday evening from Berlin. His Royal Highness was escorted from Dover by Major-General Wylde. On Thursday the Court visited the racecourse at Ascot in demi-state. The Royal cortege consisted of eight of the Royal pony carriages, and was, as usual, preceded by the Master of the Buckhounds and a brilliant staff on horseback. Her Majesty was enthusiastically received by the spectators both in going to and returning from the racecourse. In the evening there was a grand dinner in St. George's Hall.

The Court returns to Buckingham Palace to-day (Saturday).

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen's Drawingroom, on Saturday last, in St. James's Palace, was very numerously attended.

Her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived from Buckingham Palace at one o'clock, and were shortly joined by the Duke of Cambridge, the Hereditary Duke of Saxe Meiningen, and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

Before the reception the Queen received a deputation from Christ's Hospital in the throne-room, and condescended to inspect the charts and drawings of the boys.

Her Majesty first received the diplomatic circle, in which several presentations were made. The general circle were next introduced. Among the more noticeable presentations were the following:—

The Marchioness of Albury, on succeeding to the title, by the Duchess of Buccleuch. The Countess of Cork and Orrery, by the Countess Spencer. The Countess of Hife, by the Duchess of Inverness. Viscountess Eversley, by Lady Cranworth. Lady Haglan, by the Duchess of Beaufort. Lady Carlew, on coming to the title, by her sister, Viscountess Duncan. Lady Boston, on succeeding to the title, by Lady Kenyon. Lady Belper, by the Countess Granville. Lady Arthur Hay, by the Duchess of Wellington. Lady Adeline Manners, on her marriage, by Lady Elizabeth Drummond. Lady Elliot Cavendish, on her marriage, by Viscountess Emlyn. Lady Evelyn Craven, by her mother, the Countess Craven. Lady Agnes Graham, by the Duchess of Montrose. The Lady Mayores, by Viscountess Palmerston. Mrs. Cunningham, of Lainslaw, by Lady Colchester. Miss Henrietta Farquharson, by her mother, Mrs. Farquharson, of Invercauld.

At the Drawingroom the Queen wore a train of black silk, trimmed with black crape and bouquets of black flowers; petticoat black crape over black silk, trimmed with bouquets of black flowers. The diadem was of black jet with black feathers.

The Princess Royal wore a train of rich white glacé, tastefully trimmed with white crape and bugles. The petticoat white glacé, trimmed to correspond with the train. Her Royal Highness had round her head a wreath of white roses. The ornaments were pearls and diamonds.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, in the course of the present summer, make a tour on the Continent, residing for about six weeks on the banks of the Rhine at Koenigswinter, at the foot of the Drachenfels, where a commodious hotel has been engaged for his Royal Highness. It is expected that when the season advances his Royal Highness will proceed up the Rhine to Switzerland for the purpose of visiting the Alps.

His Royal Highness will travel incognito under the title of Baron Renfrew. He will be attended by Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, Mr. Gibbs, the Rev. Mr. Tarver, and Dr. Armstrong, R.N.

The baptism of the infant daughter of the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff took place on Monday at the residence of the Prussian Legation, on Carlton House-terrace, on which occasion her Royal Highness the Princess Royal stood sponsor to the infant. The Countess of Clarendon and the Earl of Westmoreland were co-sponsors with the Princess. The infant received the name of "Victoria Anna."

E N R O U T E F O R C H I N A .



NEGRO.

QUEEN'S MAN (86TH).

ADEN POLICEMAN (HINDOO).

HINDOO WOMAN.

SUMALAY (ARAB GIRL).

SKETCHES AT ADEN.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

We arrived at Aden at night. There was no mistake about our being again near Arabs; for their monotonous chant when they are coaling rose up in the night air, and in their yelling and talking they far outstripped their Egyptian brethren. In the morning we rowed ashore; mounted a donkey to see the sights; rode up wonderful rocks—break-neck places—but fearlessly, on our sure-footed donkeys. We had just turned a corner, when, and all at once, Aden, with its white bazaar-houses, the mosque in the distance, and tents near us, burst upon our view. The 86th were firing away, and the effect was stunning. Well,

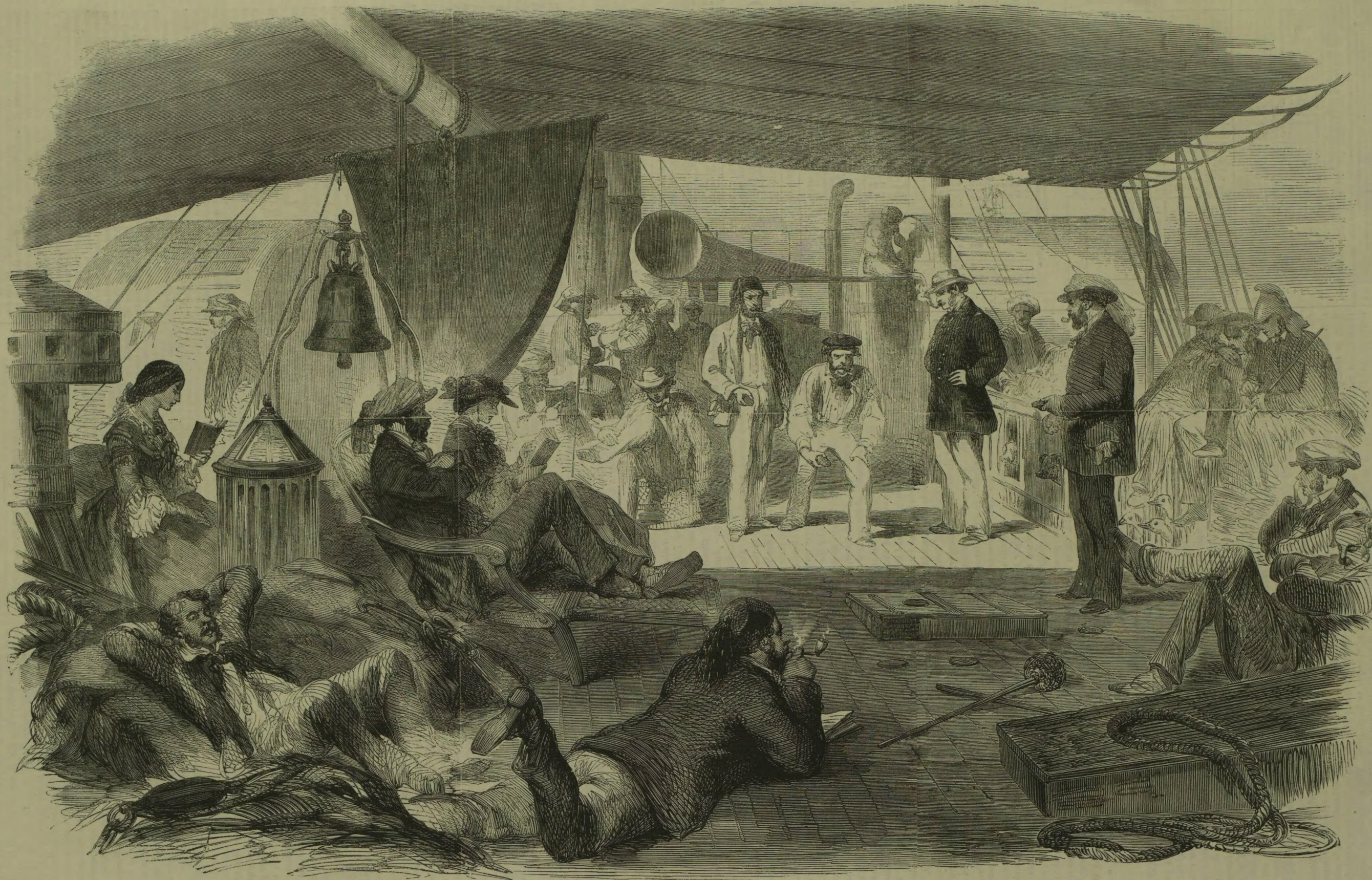
we rode up in single file till we got up near the flagstaff—on either side of us a precipice of 800 feet: on one side the sea, on the other Aden; and our small path not more than three feet broad up at the top. The band played, and it was an inspiring scene. We then got down into the town, rushed to the post-office, went into the fair, saw the printing press—and, wonderful to relate, some green shrubs; but the reservoirs were dry, there not having been rain for two years! The sun has not ceased shining for a month: and such a sun! so deliciously warm—86 deg. Fahrenheit. We breakfasted at the Prince of Wales Hotel, trying our hand at Hindostanee, the inha-

bitants being nearly all Hindoos. Having fed and smoked, upon the signal-gun being fired we made for the boats; and, amid the yells of the negroes—every one shouting out at the pitch of his voice that his boat was the best—we contrived, by shouting louder than they did, to get on board. Our transit was very slow, as we ought to have been at Point de Galle by this time. Mr. Bowring is one of the passengers and we are great friends. Dr. Macpherson leaves us at Ceylon; he is bound to India.

I send you a truthful Sketch of Aden Beach, which to you will most likely appear exaggerated; but, so far from that being the case



THE BEACH AT ADEN: A RUSH FOR THE CANTONMENTS.



AN AFTERNOON IN THE TROPICS: INDIAN OCEAN. — (SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

many here on board have said that it was the reverse. First, you see a fellow surrounded by donkeys and their drivers. In the distance is the Hindostan sailing; whilst here and there, galloping or sitting still on their horses, are the negroes, some of whom, by way of cock-combry, dye their hair with lime until it is a bright red. In the distance you see a string of camels bringing in different things to the cantonments, which are three miles inland. In the foreground a negro boy is persuading two young fellows to buy some coral. Of course he asks double the real price, and then will ask for backsheesh. A man at Aden, after looking at me sketching for some time, wanted backsheesh for the pleasure he had conferred on me. To the right are three persons and a lady going to the cantonments on the customary conveyance of the country, with the boys running behind them. Some Hindoos, one with a green umbrella, have just returned from the town, which is full of Hindoos. I have sketched a policeman and soldier. The soldiers are dressed all in white, with white cover to cap. The women, one an Arab and the other Hindoo, wear the dresses of their country. There are plenty of the mile-a-minute buffalo-carts. Most of the cadets bought ostrich feathers, and stuck them in their hats. The rock out at sea is the Lion, and is fortified.

Next is an Afternoon Scene in the Tropics, laziness of course predominating during the extreme heat. Some are sleeping, others smoking; some, less lazy than the rest, indulge in the game of bull—a species of quoits: the object is to get the round quoit on some number on the inclined board. On the paddle-box a Mussulman is at prayers, which he never misses towards sunset. The Captain is turning his back on the sheep-pens—these same black-faced and long-eared sheep, half fat and half tail, and ears hanging down. But our abomination is the ghee, or clarified butter, with which the negroes cook their curry.

After sunset various games are played by the amateurs, but I prefer watching the burning orb sink in a sea of fire, tinging the clouds with its gorgeous hues, while at the moment he sinks, and exactly opposite to him, rises the tropical moon, so calm, so bright, and so soothing; the stars twinkle, the southern cross shines in beauty; but this moon, so lovely, is like the beautiful things of this earth—dangerous, even more dangerous than the glaring meridian sun to sleep in: it brings all kinds of accidents, such as twisting the neck, blinding the eyes, distorting the mouth, &c. Hark! 'tis the tea-bell. We rush below, we imbibe our tea or coffee, when dancing and singing on deck, and cards below, fill up the evening till grog time, which said grog having disappeared, the jovial part of the company retire to the fore-castle, and singing is kept up till late. We had rain the other day off the Maldives, and now lightning every night, with falling stars. We soon turn in, regardless of scorpions and other visitors, and sleep till the steward wakes us with cup of tea at six.

THE SURPLUS OF THE DUBLIN CRIMEAN BANQUET FUND.—A meeting of the subscribers to the Irish Crimean Banquet Fund was held last week at the Mansion House, Dublin, for the purpose of finally deciding upon the allocation of £1100, being the balance of the funds collected which remained undisposed of. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor. The gentlemen of the committee present were:—Sir George Morris, Captain Lindsay; Joseph Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall; the Hon. J. P. Vereker, Carew O'Dwyer, H. Woods, and W. Donnelly, Esqrs. Mr. Joseph Burke, as honorary secretary, having read the minutes of the last meeting, Captain Lindsay moved, and the Hon. J. P. Vereker seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—"That the surplus money in the hands of the treasurers of the Crimean Banquet Fund be appropriated to the Royal Hibernian Military School."

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 14.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Saragossa, 1809.
MONDAY, 15.—Magna Charta signed, 1215.
TUESDAY, 16.—Duke of Marlborough died, 1722.
WEDNESDAY, 17.—St. Alban. John Wesley born, 1703.
THURSDAY, 18.—Battle of Waterloo, 1815. William Cobbett died, 1835.
FRIDAY, 19.—Inigo Jones died, 1652. Sir Joseph Banks died, 1820.
SATURDAY, 20.—Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 15	6 43	7 10	7 40	8 10	8 40	9 10

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE FOR THE

GRANTHAM AND SLEAFORD LINE.
From 15th June, 1857, until further notice (if certified by the Board of Trade).
TO SLEAFORD.

Miles from Grantham.	STATIONS.	DOWN.	WEEK-DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
			1 & 2	1, 2, 3
..	York .. dep.	morn.	12 10	after
..	Leeds .. dep.	7 45	12 25	4 10
..	Doncaster .. dep.	7 50	1 40	5 13
..	Retford .. dep.	7 55	1 45	5 18
..	Grantham fr. Nth. arr.	8 50	1 40	5 55
..	Nottingham .. dep.	12 30	2 30	5 40
..	Grantham .. arr.	8 45	11 30	5 30
..	London (King's Cross) .. dep.	12 30	1 20	1 45
..	Peterborough .. dep.	6 10	10 13	4 30
..	Grantham fr. Nth. arr.	7 12	11 38	5 20
..	GRANTHAM .. dep.	12 30	1 20	1 45
..	Donington .. dep.	9 10	12 7	3 45
..	Amsterc .. dep.	9 15	12 19	3 57
..	SLEAFORD .. arr.	9 40	12 45	4 25

* 3rd Class from Peterborough, Nottingham, and intermediate Stations.
† 3rd Class from Retford, Nottingham, and intermediate Stations.

FROM SLEAFORD.

Miles from Sleaford.	STATIONS.	UP.	WEEK-DAYS.	SUNDAYS.
			1 & 2	1, 2, 3
..	SLEAFORD .. dep.	8 0	10 50	2 20
..	Amsterc .. dep.	8 17	11 7	2 37
..	Donington .. dep.	8 25	11 16	2 45
..	GRANTHAM .. arr.	8 40	11 30	2 50
..	Grantham fr. Nth. dep.	12 45	1 15	1 20
..	Peterborough .. dep.	10 0	1 0	1 50
..	London (King's Cross) .. dep.	12 45	1 15	1 20
..	Grantham .. dep.	10 0	12 5	1 20
..	Nottingham .. arr.	10 55	12 15	1 40
..	Grantham fr. Nth. dep.	11 28	11 57	1 20
..	Retford .. dep.	11 30	12 47	1 20
..	Doncaster .. dep.	11 35	12 50	1 20
..	Leeds .. dep.	11 40	1 20	1 20
..	York .. dep.	11 45	1 20	1 20

London time is kept at all the stations on the railway.
Children under three years of age are conveyed free, and those above three and under twelve at half fare.
Servants, when accompanying their masters, travelling by express train, between stations where it is first-class only, are charged second-class express fares.
Each first-class passenger is allowed 112 lbs. each second-class passenger 100 lbs.; and each third-class passenger 56 lbs. weight of luggage, free of charge, not being merchandise or other articles carried for hire or profit: any excess above that weight will be charged.
SEYMOUR CLARKE, General Manager.

GRAND EXTRA NUMBER AND SUPPLEMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

VICTORIA CROSS, THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR.

On SATURDAY, JUNE 20,

A SUPPLEMENT, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

WILL BE PUBLISHED WITH

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

CONTAINING

The Crosses for the Army and Navy, and Engravings of the following Remarkable Exploits and Acts of Heroism exhibited by our Soldiers and Sailors during the Russian War:—

1. Sullivan (Boatswain's Mate) placing a flag, under a heavy fire, April 10, 1855. 2. Bythsea and Johnstone seizing the Russian mail and despatches. 3. Lieut. G. D. Dowell rescuing, under a heavy fire, the crew of a rocket-boat. 4. Commander G. F. Day reconnoitring the enemy's vessels in the Straits of Genetich. 5. Joseph Kellaway (Boatswain) made prisoner by the Russians while attempting to bring in Mr. Odevaire. 6. Lieut. W. N. W. Hewett refusing to spike the Lancaster gun. 7. Lieut. Gerald Graham gallantly bringing in wounded men. 8. Private Macgregor dislodging two Russians from the rifle-pits. 9. Private Alexander Wright gallantly repelling a sortie, March 22, 1855. 10. Corporal John Ross ascertaining the evacuation of the Redan. 11. Sergeant M'Wheneey digging with his bayonet a cover for his wounded comrade, Corporal Courtney. 12. Brevet Major G. L. Goodlake surprising the enemy's picket at Windmill Ravine. 13. Sergeant-Major John Berryman refusing to leave Captain Webb at Balaclava. 14. Private W. Norman bringing in, single-handed, two Russian prisoners. 15. Sergeant-Major John Grove saving the life of an officer at Balaclava. 16. Private Thomas Beach, at Inkerman, rescuing Colonel Carpenter. 17. Brevet Major C. H. Lumley, in the Redan, engaged with three Russian gunners. 18. Major F. C. Elton working in the trenches under a heavy fire. 19. Commander Cecil Buckley and Henry Cooper (Boatswain) firing the Russian stores at Genetich. 20. Thos. Reeve, Jas. Gorman, and Mark Schofield, repelling an attack with the guns of the disabled soldiers at Inkerman. 21. Brevet Major R. J. Lindsay at the Battle of the Alma. 22. Thomas Wilkinson, R.M.A., placing sand-bags to repair damages, under a galling fire. 23. Sergeant Luke Connor taking the colours from Lieut. Anstruther. 24. Captain William Peel throwing a live shell over the parapet.

This GRAND EXTRA NUMBER will likewise contain Beautiful Engravings of the following

PICTURES

IN THE

EXHIBITIONS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY,

AND THE

SOCIETIES OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS:—

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1857.

If Peace have its victories as well as War, like War it has its troubles, its perplexities, and its dangers. India at the present moment affords a striking illustration of this truth. From Cabul and Beloochistan to Birmah, and from the Himalayas to the Ocean, our arms have been victorious against all external foes. Our frontiers have neither assailants nor enemies sufficiently powerful and discontented to cause us anxiety. Internal enemies, as far as they exist in the shape of native potentates, with armies at their command, have ceased to trouble us. One by one their States have been "annexed" and absorbed into the unity of our great Indian Empire. The ancient Sovereigns have become the pensioners upon our generosity or our justice, and their subjects have learned to appreciate the benefits of the more stable and less rapacious government which has superseded that of their own countrymen. Great Britain, while holding her own in India by the force of arms, and by the prestige of invincibility which the successive victories of a century have thrown around the British name, has begun to turn the immense natural resources of the country to account, to extend its means of internal communication, to make railways, to open up rich districts, to promote irrigation, and the cultivation of cotton, tea, and other commodities in large demand in Europe; and to foster in a thousand other ways the industry and ingenuity of the most industrious and ingenious people in the world. But, amid all these realities of present, and prognostics of future, prosperity and peace, a sudden cause of alarm, if not of danger, has sprung up in an unexpected quarter. The native regiments, having nothing to do, and being, as it is alleged, vastly under-officered, have turned their enforced idleness to mischievous account. Rumours have been rapidly spread among them that the British Government had determined, upon system, to interfere with their religious rites and ceremonies—to make them touch the unclean thing, and to proselytise among them. These groundless rumours, not being sufficiently checked and contradicted by the presence and the exertions of British officers, associating with them and learning their feelings and prejudices, have passed from regiment to regiment, until open mutiny has been the result. In all cases the mutinies have been suppressed, and regiment after regiment has been disbanded; the native officers losing all claim to pay or pension from the Indian Government, but the same deprivation not being allowed to extend to the European officers. The question whether the insubordination and mutiny of the troops are not in some degree owing to the system by which, for the sake, we suppose, of economy, the native regiments are not officered by Europeans to the full extent required by discipline and efficiency is one of very high importance. The good Captain, no less than the good General, ought to know his men, and sympathise with them, not only in the exercise of merely professional duty, but in their amusements and their comforts. He should study their character, and not despise their prejudices of race and creed, if he really wishes to command them, or would turn their valour to proper account. If unacquainted with them he cannot acquire their confidence, on the one hand; and on the other, with a peaceful people like the Hindoos, he may ignorantly offend their most cherished notions of propriety and dignity, and unconsciously goad them to mutiny and rebellion. Here, then, are the remedies for the evil:—a more intimate study of the character of the Hindoo, or Sepoy, soldiery on the part of the British officers already in the service, and an immediate increase of the number of such officers to the extent required by efficiency. With efficiency will come

safety; and rumours of a character to awaken the religious prejudices, or to excite the fanatical fears, of the native troops will cease to exist, or be dissipated at the moment of their birth. We do not believe that the Governor-General of India has lent himself to any project, great or small, for the Christianisation of the Hindoo people, attributed to him by an Indian journal, and brought under the notice of Parliament by Lord Ellenborough; neither do we believe that any political disaffection exists among the natives in any part of India; but, even without such sources of danger as either of these would be, a mutinous spirit among the troops is a danger sufficiently great to cause anxiety. Such a danger must be immediately confronted and removed. Unhesitating, inflexible severity to the actual mutineers, wherever and whenever they may declare themselves, accompanied by politic consideration for the religious prejudices, habits, and education of the troops where no mutiny has shown itself, may, if immediately employed, prevent the extension of the mischief. Fires cannot be allowed near powder magazines, and mutinies in India must be suppressed at any cost.

The elections in France possess features that cannot but be interesting to the people of this country. The Emperor and the Imperial Government are accused by thoughtless politicians on our side of the channel of unduly interfering with the choice of the electors, and of dictating to them the candidates whom they shall support. But it may be asked, how, under the circumstances of France, could the Emperor act otherwise? Granting that there should be a Corps Legislatif, and that its members should be periodically elected or re-elected—points which the Emperor on the re-establishment of the Napoleonic system decided in the affirmative—and that the Corps Legislatif should be nothing but the shadow of the Imperial power and creature of the Imperial will—or, at the best, the mechanical aid of the Government and registrar of its decisions—the whole power and authority of the State being vested in the Emperor himself—we do not see how the Emperor could tamely look on and allow the people to elect a legislative body unpledged to the support of the existing system. In English elections the stability of the dynasty and the occupancy of the throne are never questions for the electors. In France it is different. The real questions for decision among our neighbours are, the existence of the Empire instead of the Republic or the Monarchy, and the maintenance of the Imperial authority in the hands which actually wield it. In such a question it is not natural or possible that a man in the position of the Emperor can remain neutral. He himself is the candidate who seeks re-election, and the Deputies are but the trappings and the adjuncts of his power; and his tongue can no more be tied, or his hands fettered, on such an occasion, than those of an English gentleman seeking the suffrages of the free and independent electors of Rottentown. It would, undoubtedly, under all the circumstances of the case, have been more consistent with the ordinary ideas of a pure despotism, such as that which the Emperor has established and maintained, if he named the Deputies of the Corps Legislatif for life, as he does the members of the Senate, and abolished the force of an election. He might have done this had it been his good will and pleasure; but, as he chose to leave the semblance of liberty, he can scarcely be blamed if he have determined that the semblance shall never be more than he intended it to be, and that it shall never be suffered to grow into a reality. Something of the same kind exists in our own country, where it is our habit to boast of our superior freedom. It is theoretically supposed that the Dean and Chapter of an ecclesiastical diocese in England have the liberty as well as the right to elect a Bishop. But the liberty, in fact, is non-existent, as everybody knows. Napoleon III. merely carries out the same principle in civil, which the English Government applies to ecclesiastical affairs; and, if Englishmen object to the nomination by the Emperor of candidates to be elected by the people, they should object, for precisely the same reasons, to the nomination of Bishops by the Prime Minister of this country, and to the sham involved in their pretended free election by Deans and Chapters. It is remarkable, however, that the Imperial system in France, although upheld by so strong a will, by so inflexible a hand, and by so devoted an army, is not unquestioned at the pending elections, and that real freedom of opinion has manifested itself in several departments as well as in the capital. The men who have thus dared to question the wisdom of the Napoleonic system deserve, at all events, the praise of courage and of patriotism. If their candidature should happen to be successful, the Emperor will, perhaps, on his side have courage enough to relax the stringency of his Government, and to accept the challenge of M. Bosselet, by crowning with some small degree of liberty the edifice which he has founded. The English public will look on with curiosity, and will hope, for the sake of a man who has done so much for the consolidation of the alliance between the two nations, as well as for France itself, that he may find a greater security for his throne in the constitutional liberty of his people than in the incubus of great armies, and in a mode of government more fitted for a semi-barbarous than for a highly-educated and civilised nation.

TREATMENT OF LUNATICS IN SCOTLAND.

THIS subject, to which we adverted last week, has promptly received the attention of the Government. On Tuesday the Lord Advocate obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to lunatics in Scotland. He proposes to appoint a Board, consisting of one commissioner, a medical inspector, a secretary, and a clerk; and the Board is to have the power of granting and refusing licenses for asylums, of making regulations for them, and generally of supervising the whole system. The inspector will be bound to visit the asylums at least twice a year. Perhaps these regulations are as simple and effective as can well be made. The medical inspector will, in fact, be the chief responsible person, and if he be judiciously chosen the plan will probably work well.

To continue our notice of the Report, which we commenced last week, we must remark that there are no means of forming an opinion concerning the increase or decrease of lunatics. It is generally supposed that they increase with civilisation faster than population. This, however, seems to be an error. The proportion of insane to population at present in Scotland is 1 to 390; and the Commissioners conclude that "there are grounds for thinking that civilisation, which leads to an improved condition, is not productive of insanity." They point

out the very curious fact, that in a stationary condition of the population, where the same families frequently intermarry, the number of congenital idiots and imbeciles is proportionably large; tending to show generally that an intermixture of races and peoples—such as is now very palpable in almost every part of the world—preserves or increases both the bodily and mental vigour of the human race. The Commissioners also point out that in a population rapidly increasing the number of idiots and imbeciles is proportionably small. "A highland population contains," they say, "more than three times the number of congenital cases of mental disease than is found in an equal lowland population." The difference is more marked if only two counties as representatives of the classes—such as Orkney and Shetland on the one hand, and Lanarkshire on the other—are compared.

Another very curious and very important fact which the Commissioners, if not the first to set in a true light, have made very clear is "that scanty and innutritious food has a powerful influence in weakening the mental powers and inducing insanity;" and "that poverty and mental disease are closely allied." The pauper population (79,887), though not much greater than one fortieth part of the people, supplies 3904 of the lunatics, or more than one half of the whole. That poverty and low diet promote insanity—that a generous diet, an increasing population, and improving civilisation are favourable to sanity—are important facts, distinctly proved in detail by the Commissioners, and which ought to be made widely known, and carefully pondered on.

There is yet in Scotland, as in England, much unnecessary and cruel restraint on lunatics; but nobody can deny the necessity of keeping dangerous lunatics completely under control. This is the foundation of the State interfering with them, and not leaving them, as it leaves persons afflicted with other diseases, to the care of their relatives. Individuals sometimes want the means, and sometimes the will, to protect the public against their lunatic friends; and before they were as sensible of this duty as they now are the State took it on itself.

Another painful subject adverted to by the Commissioners is the great number of fatuous women who become mothers, and whose children are, in the majority of cases, fatuous like themselves. We forbear to advert in detail to so delicate a subject; but numerous examples quoted by the Commissioners impress us with a very unfavourable idea of the domestic arrangements, as to morality, of the poor in Scotland.

The Report convinces us that the establishments for lunatics, and the treatment of them, are much worse at present in Scotland than in England; but we have so recently made our improvements, and have yet so much to improve, that we are not authorised to boast of ourselves at the expense of our neighbours. The treatment of the insane is one of the nicest parts of medical art, and the one to which science has perhaps been most backward in lending its aid. Insanity is yet a great problem requiring solution, though we have learnt to treat it more judiciously. Is Nature, by the creation of immature or imperfect beings, still trying her "prentice hand," and aiming at "perfection not yet attained"? or are these wrecks of humanity the results of our ignorance and neglect, in tended, by the powerful impression they make on us, to warn us against something we ought not to do? It is a great mystery; though many remarks of the Commissioners point to privations and want as the causes of insanity, and lead to the supposition that in improved morality and civilisation a cure may be found for the affliction.

Of this extremely elaborate and luminous Report, minutely describing the whole large subject, we must content ourselves with this notice. The scientific gentlemen lately employed by the Government on various missions have done honour to it by the care they have taken to do their work well, and none have done it better than the Commissioners for Inquiring into Lunatic Asylums in Scotland. It is not their fault if their Report does not reflect as much honour on their country as on the Government and on themselves. Being voluminous, it is very properly accompanied by a copious table of contents, and an index, which, if we may judge from the little use we have made of it, seems perfect.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

The annual commemoration of the opening of Cuddesdon College took place on Tuesday, and was attended more numerous than on any former occasion. Prayers were said at eleven; and at two the company, amounting to from 200 to 300, sat down to a cold collation under a tent erected in the grounds of the Bishop's palace. Speeches were made by the Bishop of Oxford, by Mr. Gladstone, M.P.; Sir W. Heathcote, M.P.; the Bishop of Kentucky, the Hon. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Liddon, Vice-Principal of the College, and others.

The new statute relating to the middle-class examinations, &c., which was promulgated on a former occasion, was on Wednesday afternoon again brought before congregation, and put to the vote, a separate vote being taken on the title of Associate of Arts. The statute provides that an examination of candidates who are not members of the University shall take place twice a year, either at the University or elsewhere—one for boys under the age of fifteen, to be called juniors; and one under the age of eighteen, to be called seniors. The examinations shall be made in the rudiments of religion (unless parents or guardians shall desire otherwise), English literature, history, languages, mathematics, and physical science; and in the rest of the subjects belonging to a liberal education. Those candidates, either senior or junior, who shall satisfy the examiners, shall be entitled to a testimonial, and take the appellation of A.A. Upon the votes being taken, the Vice-Chancellor announced the following numbers:—Placets, 81; non-placets, 16. The announcement was received with great satisfaction. The clause relating to the title "Associate of Arts" was then put to the vote, when the Vice-Chancellor again announced the result, namely:—Placets, 62; non-placets, 38. The decision was received with great applause.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM AND MIDDLE SCHOOLS.—At a convocation held on Tuesday the following grace was submitted to the house:—"The Warden and Senate shall be empowered to propose a scheme for an annual examination on the following principles, with a view to its being submitted to convocation in Michaelmas Term next. 1. The examination shall be directed to such subjects as are usually comprised in a good commercial education. 2. It shall be open to all who present themselves with proper testimonials, on payment of a certain fee. 3. It shall be arranged partly for junior candidates who are under fifteen, and partly for senior candidates who are beyond that age. 4. It shall be available for attaining academical distinction.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NORWICH.—On Thursday morning the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, D.D., was consecrated to the Bishopric of Norwich, in the parish church of St. Marylebone, of which he has been for the last three years the Rector. The installation of the new Bishop in the cathedral church of his diocese is fixed to take place on Friday, the 26th inst. His Lordship will commence a confirmation tour on the 5th of July.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS were held on Sunday last (being Trinity Sunday) by the Archbishop of York, at Bishopsthorpe; and, at their respective cathedrals, by the Bishops of Bath and Wells, Carlisle, Chester, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, London, Manchester, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, and Salisbury, at which large numbers were admitted into holy orders, and many licensed to curacies.

THE Bishop of Rochester held a confirmation at Chatham on Sunday of the troops belonging to that garrison, and a large number of officers and young soldiers attended for the purpose.

On Whit-Tuesday last the pupils of Mr. Simpson's school, at Bury St. Edmunds, presented to the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre a handsome set of robes, as a mark of their esteem and appreciation of his spiritual labours, and of their gratitude for his kind and voluntary

attendance at the school during six years, and their regret at the termination of his visits by his removal to the metropolis.

THE foundation-stone of a new Anglican cathedral has been recently laid at Montreal. About 5000 persons assembled on the occasion. A magnificent edifice will be erected, at a cost of about £30,000.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. G. D. Johnstone to St. Creed, Cornwall; Rev. C. S. Palmer to Witheote, near Melton Mowbray; Rev. G. Petch to Oddington, Gloucestershire. *Vicarages*: The Rev. S. Bateman to South Scarle, Nottinghamshire; Rev. W. T. H. Eales to Yealinton, Devon; Rev. J. Merton to Cheve Prior, Worcestershire; Rev. J. Ormond to Little Hampden, Bucks; Rev. R. Vautier to Kenwyn and Kea, Cornwall; Rev. C. R. W. Waldy to Gussage All Saints. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. J. Moorhouse to Attercliffe, near Sheffield; Rev. W. Leveson to St. Barnabas Church, Liverpool; Rev. G. Harmer to Malsmore, near Gloucester; Rev. E. Geare to Woodstock. *Perpetual Curacies*: The Rev. J. A. Leakey to Topsham, Devon; Rev. W. H. Marah to Little Compton, Gloucestershire; Rev. W. H. Spencer to Daresby, Cheshire. *Curacies*: The Rev. T. B. Bartlett to Swire, Dorset; Rev. E. B. Frith to Stoke Cannon, near Exeter; Rev. P. H. Moore to St. George, Easton-in-Gordano, Somerset.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—On Wednesday afternoon a special meeting of the members of the above college was held at the college, in Gower-street, for the purpose of considering "what steps ought to be taken with reference to certain apprehended alterations in the constitution of the University of London, intended to dispense with the necessity of candidates for degrees in arts and laws being educated in any college affiliated to the university." Lord Brougham, the president of the college, occupied the chair. Mr. Richard Martineau having read the amended charter, and pointed out the difference between it and the existing one, a resolution was proposed and carried disapproving of the proposed change. "as one likely to be injurious to the cause of regular and systematic education, and as not only lowering the value but altering the very meaning of an English university degree." Two other resolutions, in unison with the above, and for carrying out the views of the meeting, were also carried.

LONDON DIOCESAN CHURCH-BUILDING SOCIETY.—At the meeting of this association on Monday it was agreed to give the committee authority to make grants (under certain regulations) towards the stipends of additional clergymen who may be appointed to labour in districts where there is as yet no church, but where it is intended to build one. The society will not hereby interfere with the valuable operations of the Additional Curates or Pastoral-Aid Societies, by whose agency assistance is given to the incumbents of existing churches. But, wherever a clergyman wishes to cut off part of his parish with a view to its forming hereafter a district, the society will be glad to help him in sending one or more missionary clergymen among the people to prepare the ground for a more complete parochial organisation, and to lay the foundation of the spiritual temple, while the preparations for the material church are in progress. Five temporary churches have been opened during the past year.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

LORD PALMERSTON received a deputation, on Tuesday, of members of the medical profession, representing the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of the United Kingdom, the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, and the various classes of the profession, on the subject of the medical bills now before the House of Commons. The deputation, in an interview of two hours, spoke strongly in support of Mr. Headlam's bill.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.—A deputation, comprising Catholic noblemen, members of Parliament, and other influential gentlemen, waited on Lord Palmerston on Monday at his private residence, for the purpose of urging on his Lordship the propriety of including Catholics in the relief from the objectionable passages in the oaths now taken by members of the Legislature. The deputation was introduced by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk. A meeting was held subsequently at the Stafford-street Club, Piccadilly, his Grace the Duke of Norfolk in the chair, at which it was resolved, "That Lord Palmerston's explanation to the deputation from this meeting not being considered satisfactory, the meeting recommends that an amendment in Committee, generally embodying the views submitted to his Lordship by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, be supported by the Catholic members." "That a petition be drawn up, and circulated for signature, embodying the wishes of the Catholic community;" and "That this meeting stand adjourned until one o'clock of the day following that on which the House of Commons might come to a decision on the amendment referred to, for the purpose of considering the course which it may become the duty of the Catholic body to pursue."

THE AMERICAN FLOWER SHOW.—On Saturday last Mr. Waterer's collection of rhododendrons was opened to the public in the grounds of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's-park. Notwithstanding the counter attractions of the Drawing-room, with its three hundred presentations and its crowds of visitors, the gardens were well attended. Here were to be seen grouped together in one gorgeous mass the lighter shades of the purely American plants, and the deeper hues of their Himalayan rivals, as well as those proofs of man's power over the beauty as well as the fertility of nature, in the new forms and new tints produced by his scientific impregnation of the rhododendrons of the Old and New World. The flowers will remain on show until the end of the month.

ENTERTAINMENT TO LORD EVERSLEY AT BOODLE'S CLUB.—On Saturday last a splendid dinner was given to Viscount Eversley by those members of Boodle's Club who had sat in the House of Commons under the presidency of the noble Lord. Some distinguished members of the nobility were also present. The high position that "Boodle's" has for so many years occupied, as essentially a club of the leading landed aristocracy, independent of any political feeling, is still upheld, as the gathering on this occasion to do honour to the distinguished guest amply proved. The chair was taken by Robert Palmer, Esq., M.P. for Berks, and the vice-chair was occupied by Colonel Kemeyes Tynte, M.P. for Bridgewater. The entertainment was of the most recherché description, including every luxurious delicacy of the season.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The anniversary festival of this charity was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.—Lord John Russell, M.P., in the chair. The Princes of Oude were present, and their appearance excited much attention. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. At the close of the evening the amount of subscriptions received was announced at nearly £1400. Among the donations were those of the Prince of Oude, £20; the Nawab of Surat, £10.

POPULAR HOSPITAL.—This institution has been lately established for the benefit of the workmen of the Victoria and other docks of the port of London. Its anniversary meeting took place at the London Tavern on Wednesday, when its supporters dined together. Mr. T. Baring, M.P., presided. Among the company (which numbered about 100 gentlemen) were the representatives of most of the eminent firms connected with the banking and shipping interests. The total amount of subscriptions for the evening was £1800.

ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR.—The annual meeting of the governors and friends of this institution was held on Thursday, at the Dispensary, Dean-street, Soho.—The Rev. T. Davis Lamb, Rector of West Hackney, in the chair. The report stated that the institution was established for the purpose of affording relief to the poor suffering under the malady of deafness. Through the exertions of Mr. Harvey, the surgeon attached to the institution, the relief granted has been of the most satisfactory character. During the past year 1746 had been admitted, of whom 348 had been discharged cured, and 286 greatly relieved.

CUMBERLAND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The anniversary dinner of the friends and supporters of this institution took place at the London Tavern on Saturday last, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Ferguson, the late member for Carlisle. A numerous party of Cumbrian gentlemen assembled on the occasion. The object of the institution is the relief of decayed persons, natives of Cumberland, resident in the metropolis; and it appeared from the statement read by the treasurer, Mr. Reay, that at the present moment there are forty-three pensioners in the receipt of the bounty of the charity. To the appeals addressed to them by the chairman and other speakers the company responded by subscribing the sum of £353.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—On Monday the annual festival of this institution was held at the London Tavern. Eighty-three years have now elapsed since its founders made known the benevolent purposes which they desired to accomplish, viz.—"First, to collect and circulate the most approved and effectual methods for recovering the apparently drowned or dead; secondly, to suggest and provide suitable apparatus for the preservation and restoration of life; and thirdly, to bestow rewards on those who assist in securing either of the above objects." During that period much more than could have been at all anticipated has been accomplished. The chair at Monday's banquet was filled by Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London; supported by Sir Benjamin Hawes, Mr. Sydney Gurney, Mr. Sheriff Keats, and Mr. Dallas, the American Minister. About one hundred and sixty persons sat down to dinner. The subscription amounted to £700.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—The nineteenth quarterly meeting of the members was held at the offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, on Tuesday, the 9th inst.—Viscount Kanelagh in the chair. The report of the executive committee congratulated the members on the success of the experiment made, in April last, of allotting houses leased and occupied; the villa residences on the St. Margaret's Estate not only having been chosen with early rights of choice, but considerable premiums were paid to secure these excellent investments. The receipts to June 6th amounted to £295,508 9s. 10d. Total number of shares, 13,343. The total sale of land was £205,375 14s. 2d. A drawing afterwards took place for one hundred rights of choice, and fifty were added by seniority.

TURNPIKE-TOLLS AT A DISCOUNT.—To the nuisance which these tolls are to the public may now, it seems, be added the fact of their becoming a drug in the market. On Wednesday a meeting of the trustees of the Middlesex and Essex turnpike roads was held at the Swan Inn, Stratford, to let by auction, for the term of two years from the 29th of September next, in four districts, the tolls collected at the respective gates within that jurisdiction, and which were offered at the sum they realised last year, above the expenses of collecting them. Among the lessees connected with the metropolitan trusts present there was not the slightest competition for the property. The following were the districts, and the sums each produced in the course of last year.—The Bow district, £4740; the Stratford ditto, £2920; the Ilford and Romford ditto, £2260; and the Woodford ditto, £1620. There was no offer for either of them.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SCHOOLS, ROTHERHITHE.—The great increase of population in this locality having rendered an increase of free-school accommodation desirable, the members of the above church, with the aid of the reverend ministers of the district, raised subscriptions for that purpose, and purchased an eligible site of ground abutting upon the Lower-road, Rotherhithe, whereupon to erect schools to hold about 500 children. Mr. John Locke, M.P. for Southwark, having kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone, that ceremony took place on Wednesday, a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen congregating on the occasion. The proceedings commenced with a hymn, given out by the Rev. D. Nimmo, followed by a Scripture reading and prayer, by the Revs. W. Benson and W. Lucy. The Rev. C. C. Smith, the minister of the church in connection with the above schools, read the scroll, declaration, &c., which were placed in the depositum. The stone was then laid in due form by Mr. Locke, who addressed the assembly, expressing the pleasure he felt at being able, so recently after his return as a representative of the borough, to aid in forwarding education, and adding that he should at all times be ready to afford similar aid to any portion of his constituents, and he sincerely wished every success to the undertaking.

TRINITY HOUSE.—Last Monday being Trinity Monday a special general court was held at the Trinity House, on Tower-hill, at which his Royal Highness Prince Albert was unanimously re-elected Master, and Captain John Shepherd Deputy Master, of that ancient corporation, for the ensuing year.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel was sworn in a director of the East India Company, and took his seat at the board accordingly. Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., was appointed on the 3rd inst. a provisional member of the Council of India.

THE annual meeting of the governors and friends of the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street, Charing-cross, takes place on Saturday (to-day), at three o'clock—his Grace the Duke of Richmond in the chair.

THE NAUTILUS DIVING BELL.—The operations of a recently-invented diving-bell, free from nearly all the defects of those commonly used, and offering very many special advantages, were witnessed on Tuesday, at the Victoria Docks, by a numerous body of visitors, at the invitation of a company entitled "The Nautilus Submarine Company," which has been formed in America to carry out this most useful invention. The Nautilus resembles a common kitchen-boiler rather than a bell, having a round man-hole at the top, with a lid removable for the entrance of passengers. In the interior there is an oval or oblong chamber where sixteen persons can stand upright; and on each side are compartments which contain air. The extreme simplicity of the apparatus, and the apparent certainty of its action, were at once evident from a few trials. There can be no doubt that in the Nautilus a new and valuable aid is afforded to the engineer, by which the construction of harbours, bridges, docks, and other works, any part of which may be beneath the water, will be greatly facilitated. It has been for some time in use at the Victoria Docks in relaying the iron sills of the dock-gate, and its superiority over the old diving-bell has been so great that by its aid, it is said, more than five times the amount of submarine work has been done than would have been completed by the former appliances within the same time. Several persons descended in the machine on Tuesday, and they experienced none of the unpleasant sensations which are generally felt in diving-bells.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 774 boys and 768 girls, in all 1542 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56 the average number was 1495. The returns for the week that ended on Saturday, June 6, exhibit the gratifying fact that the remarkably small number of 868 deaths was registered in that period in London. The deaths now returned are less by 209 than the average rate of mortality at this period of the year would have produced.

A POLICE CONSTABLE SHOT BY A BURGLAR.—Charles Melbourne, a desperate-looking fellow, a well-known burglar and ticket-of-leave man, was committed to trial, from the Marlborough Police-office, on Saturday last, on the charge of firing a loaded pistol at Police Constable Murrell, and wounding him, with intent to murder him. On being taken into custody in the Haymarket for a burglary the prisoner deliberately took a pistol from his pocket and shot the policeman in the mouth. Another policeman who came to the rescue of his comrade was also fired at by the wretch, but happily without effect. On the prisoner being found a long bowie-knife with spring back, four round pebbles to fit the pistol produced, a quantity of small shot and copper caps, a ramrod, and two boxes of lucifers.

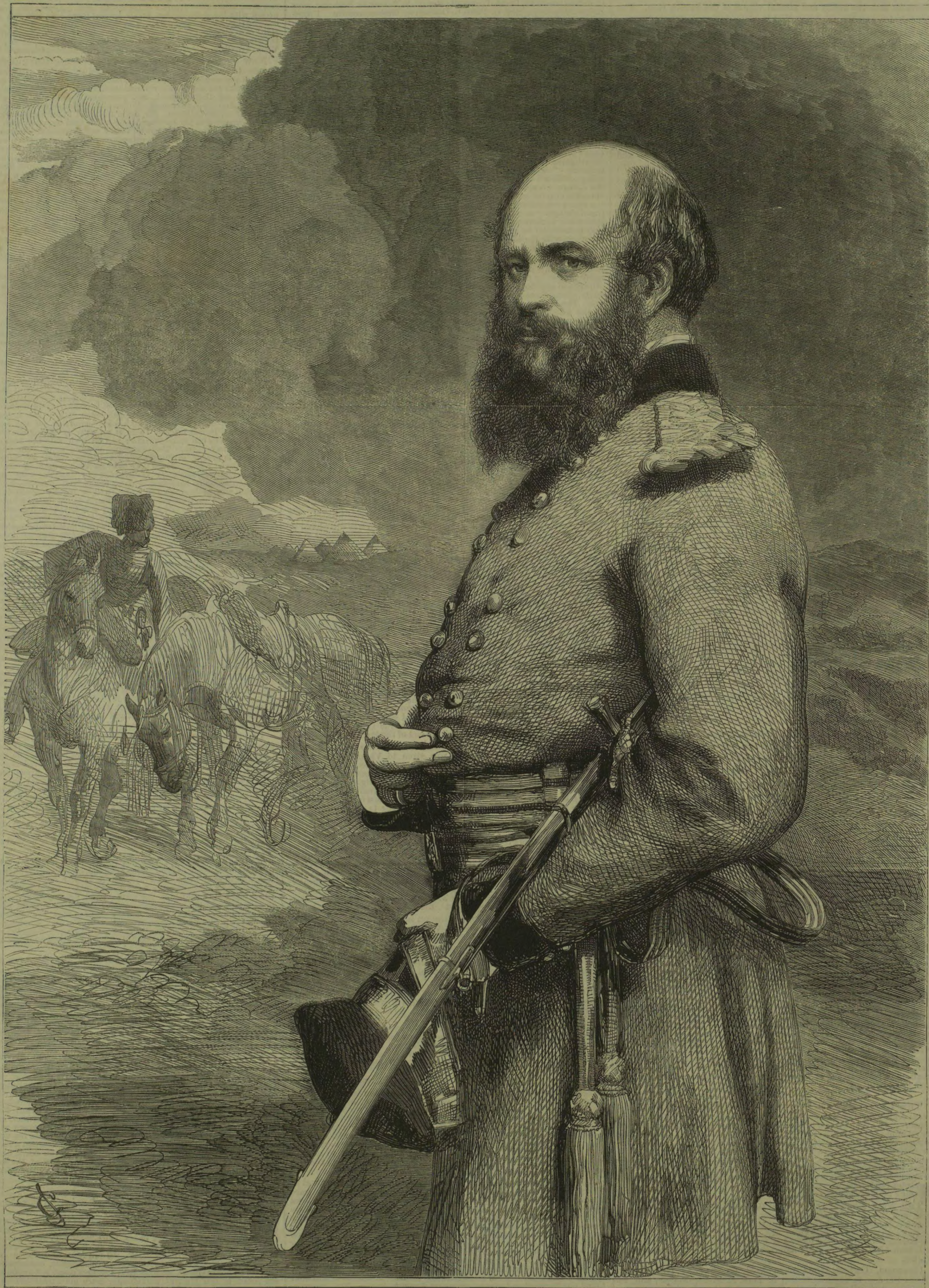
CHARGE OF SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—W. Moyce, gardener, of George-street, Bromley, was charged at the Thames Police Court, on Monday, with shooting at Mr. John Hickmott, builder, in the Mile-end-road, with intent to murder him. Mr. Hickmott was so seriously wounded as to be unable to attend at the court. Accompanied by a Sheriff's assistant and two policemen, Mr. Hickmott went with a writ of possession to the cottage and garden occupied by the defendant. The cottage was broken open and the furniture about to be removed, when the defendant became very violent, took up a gun, and said he would "shoot somebody." On being remonstrated with he fired the gun into the air. The removal of the furniture went on, and a short time afterwards Moyce suddenly appeared with the gun and fired it at Mr. Hickmott, wounding him in the right side. The prisoner was remanded till Saturday (to-day).

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.—An inquest was held on Monday at the London Hospital, on view of the body of Daniel Miller, aged forty years, who lost his life under the following circumstances:—The deceased was a lighterman, and on the previous Thursday, while engaged assisting in the transmission of a quantity of bales of sugar from one of the warehouses in the St. Katharine Docks, by means of a crane, one of the links of the chain connected with the machinery gave way, and the ponderous mass fell upon the deceased, crushing him in a frightful manner. He was conveyed to the London Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A YOUTH.—On Monday an inquest was held at the London Hospital respecting the death of James Lee, aged 16 years. The deceased was standing on the previous Thursday near the windlass of a crane at the Steam-packet Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, when his neckerchief became entangled with the machinery, whereby he sustained extensive injury to the neck. He was removed to the London Hospital, where Mr. Luke performed the operation of tracheotomy, by making an incision in the throat, by which means the life of deceased was prolonged for several hours; but subsequently fatal symptoms supervened, and deceased expired on the Friday. Verdict, "Accidental death."

UNTIMELY END TO A DISSOLUTE LIFE.—On Tuesday was resumed the adjourned inquiry respecting the death of Thomas Bankleave, alias Dye, who died last week from injuries under somewhat suspicious circumstances. He was found in Rosemary-lane, on the morning of Monday week, by a police constable in a state of insensibility, with several bruises and a wound on the back of his head, which was bleeding. From the evidence of a daughter of the deceased, and of Sergeant Fox, it appeared that the deceased was of very intemperate habits, and, as well as his wife (now in prison for disorderly conduct), was known at most of the police stations. Three of his younger children were in the workhouse, owing to their parents' dissolute habits. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from extravasation of blood on the brain, caused by a fall, being a man of intemperate habits; and the jury at the same time begged to express their thanks to the police for the prompt attention exercised in the matter.

"MAN-STALKING."—The secret society known to exist at Paris under the title of *Francs-Juges*, or Free-Judges (the trial and sentences of some of the members of which we gave last week), was most difficult to be taken hold of; but the thing was managed at length. Agents were incessantly watching the five or six individuals who figured as principals in the trial—Ravet, Joseph, Aucaigne, and others. The indictment against each contained, like a black book, daily notes made with incredible accuracy by the police, respecting their lives, habits, conversations, and acts. The perseverance, address, and boldness displayed by the agents in the course of this vigilant surveillance were not a whit inferior to what Cooper relates of the North American Indians following the trail; or to the exploits which Balzac attributes to his Contesson, Peyrade, and Corentin. For instance, one December night, the secret members were to meet behind the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, for the purpose of admitting some novitiates. Two agents contrived to dog them, by crawling on all fours, with naked feet, along the ditches full of ice, by the roadside. To get to their place of meeting the conspirators left the high road and took their way across the fields. The trackers did not give up the pursuit—they crawled as before in the mud, like two lizards, and got, without being perceived, within four paces of forty men, armed with knives, and, of course, not disposed to give any quarter to informers. In this way these two men were enabled to collect from the lips of the speakers some valuable facts wherewith to draw up the indictment.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., ETC., GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF

(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



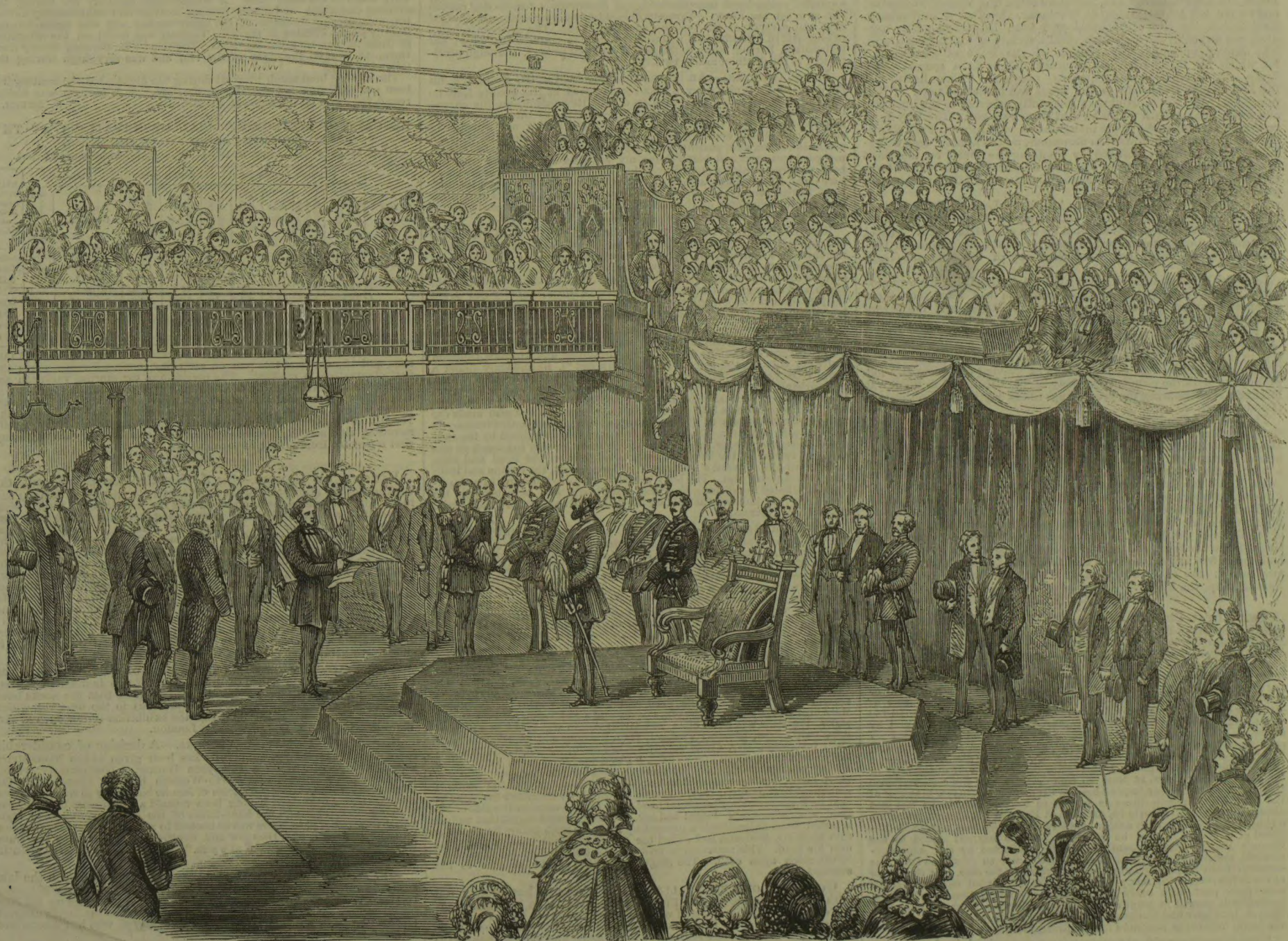
INAUGURATION OF CALTHORPE PARK: THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE PLANTING A TREE.

INAUGURATION OF CALTHORPE PARK, BIRMINGHAM.

This park (presented by Lord Calthorpe as a place of public recreation to the artisans of Birmingham) was formally inaugurated on

Monday week by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The day was unusually fine, and observed as a general holiday in the manufactories, for whose inmates the grounds are intended as a place of out-door pleasure and amusement. The new park consists of five meadow fields thrown into one piece of about thirty acres, intersected

with gravel walks, and planted, in addition to the old trees, with a variety of choice, if not highly valuable, shrubs. The surface of the ground is somewhat flat, but the neighbouring hills of Edgbaston and Moseley, by which it is surrounded, give the scene a picturesque effect. It is situated on the Pershore-road, about a mile and a half from the



PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS TO H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, IN THE TOWNHALL, BIRMINGHAM.

centre of the town, and is in all respects admirably suited for the objects to which it has been dedicated.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Great Western Railway station, Snow-hill, at about half-past twelve, and, after a short stay, accompanied the Mayor to the Townhall.

The magnificent hall was crowded with company; the galleries chiefly occupied by ladies; the organ-gallery by children of the various charity-schools, for the purpose of singing the National Anthem; while on the floor were from 300 to 400 noblemen, clergy, and gentlemen. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, drapery being suspended from the organ-gallery; and in the centre of the floor was erected a dais, covered with crimson cloth, on which was placed the official chair of the Mayor.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at a quarter to one o'clock, and, his Royal Highness having partaken of luncheon in the committee-room, the Duke was ushered into the hall. His reception was most enthusiastic. The whole audience stood up, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their hats, and the organ struck up the National Anthem. His Royal Highness gracefully acknowledged the very warm reception by which he was being greeted, and took his place in the chair on the dais, the Mayor standing on his right hand. The Town Clerk then read a congratulatory address from the Mayor and Burgesses of Birmingham. The Mayor handed the address to the Duke, and presented each of the Aldermen and Town Councillors. His Royal Highness replied to the address in a speech which was loudly applauded throughout.

Lord Hatherton then presented an address from the Midland Institute, of which his Lordship is president. Mr. J. D. Goodman next presented an address from the Small-Arms Trade; Mr. P. H. Hollins from the Birmingham Society of Arts; and the Rev. D. Badham from the Proprietary School. Mr. F. Ledsam then presented the Duke with a copy of the programme of the last musical festival; and the National Anthem was sung. His Royal Highness was then conducted to the Mayor's carriage; the nobility, gentry, and members of the Corporation repaired to their carriages, and a procession was formed to the park. The streets and houses were crowded with spectators; and the public buildings and several of the houses were decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers, and mottoes of welcome. Several triumphal arches were thrown across the route; and at the entrance of the park was a fine arch inscribed "For the People."

Calthorpe Park is situated on the Pershore-road, about a mile from New-street. On the procession approaching a salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the artillery corps of the Worcestershire Yeomanry. The procession having entered the park, and the Duke of Cambridge, attended by his secretary, the Mayor, and town clerk, having retired for a short time to the pavilion, his Royal Highness then walked, with the Mayor, Town Council, and others, to the middle of the park, where three shrubs of the Cedrus deodara species were to be planted *pro forma* by his Royal Highness, Lord Calthorpe, and the Mayor. The Duke mounted the knoll made for the reception of the tree, received from the Mayor a spade prepared for the occasion, and cast three or four spadefuls of earth upon the plant in the centre. This act was hailed with immense plaudits. The company then formed a circle round the next knoll, and Lord Calthorpe mounted, as his Royal Highness had done, received the same spade from Alderman Palmer, and repeated the process of scattering a little earth over the already-fixed Cedrus. Applause followed; as did also the like formality performed by the Mayor, to whom the spade was handed by the Royal Duke. The ceremony of inauguration being thus completed, his Royal Highness exclaimed in a loud voice, "With the permission of the Mayor I have the honour of stating that the park is now opened to the people." This announcement was responded to by enthusiastic cheers. His Royal Highness and the company with him then retired as expeditiously as they could, greeted with loud plaudits. His Royal Highness and suite proceeded with the Mayor to the Mayor's residence, at Wyddrington. It is computed that at one time there could not have been less than 100,000 persons assembled in the park and its vicinity.

The liberality of Lord Calthorpe and the Mayor, combined with the popularity of the Duke and the fine weather, rendered the festival one of the most successful demonstrations ever held in Birmingham.

In the evening the event was celebrated by a splendid banquet at Dee's Hotel. The large room was tastefully decorated for the occasion with banners, sculpture, and flowers, and portraits of the Queen, the late Duke of Cambridge, and the present Duke. The Mayor took the chair. He was supported on the right by the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Leigh, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Calthorpe, and Viscount Ingestre; and on the left by the Bishop of Worcester, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Talbot, the Earl of Lichfield, and Lord Hatherton. The banquet was served in the first style, and a variety of toasts were drunk. The Mayor proposed "The health of the Duke of Cambridge," for which his Royal Highness returned thanks in a speech. The Duke of Cambridge subsequently proposed "The health of the Mayor, and prosperity to the great and important town of Birmingham;" his Royal Highness gracefully referring to the liberality and great honour with which he had been received. The Mayor, in returning thanks, spoke of the inauguration of Calthorpe Park affording pleasure and gratification to thousands, and to himself deep enjoyment. His Worship concluded by thanking the Duke for the great honour he had conferred upon him (Mr. Ratcliffe) and his native town by the distinguished share his Royal Highness had taken in the day's proceedings.

The concluding toast was "The health of Lord Calthorpe," proposed by Mr. Scholefield, M.P., eulogising his Lordship's liberality, which he had that day consummated by the gift of the park. It had been called an experiment, but he had no doubt the people of Birmingham would show they were deserving of the kindness (Lord cheers).

Lord Calthorpe, in acknowledging the toast, stated that his own property in the neighbourhood of Birmingham had been very much enhanced in value by the extension of manufactures, and the consequent rapid spread of the town; and he, therefore, thought he could not make a better endowment for the benefit of the working classes of Birmingham than by affording them the means of healthful recreation in the open air (Cheers). In conclusion his Lordship adverted to the presence of the Duke of Cambridge as proving the sympathy felt by Royalty with the people, expressing his cordial thanks to his Royal Highness for honouring the proceedings of the day by his countenance (Loud cheers).

The Duke of Cambridge passed the night at Wyddrington House, the residence of the Mayor; and in the morning breakfasted with the Mayor and Mrs. Ratcliffe and a number of the nobility and members of Parliament. On Tuesday morning his Royal Highness made a tour of the manufactories in Birmingham; and, after luncheon at Dee's Hotel, the Duke departed by the Great Western Railway for London. A déjeuner was then served at the Royal Hotel; after which the Earl of Lichfield proposed the health of the Mayor, and spoke in high terms of his Worship's invitation, and the magnificent reception of the Duke of Cambridge. The event was commemorated by various festivities in the town, among which were a free concert at the Town-hall, and a free ball at the Music Hall; and refreshments of 700 military and police; the entire expenses of which were defrayed by John Ratcliffe, Esq., the Mayor.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF THE DIRECTORS.—The offer of a reward of £200 for the apprehension of Mr. Humphrey Brown is the first public evidence which has been afforded of the intention of the Government to bring to justice the managers and directors of the late Royal British Bank. On Tuesday last bench warrants were issued by the Court of Queen's Bench, on informations filed by the Attorney-General, not merely for the apprehension of Mr. Humphrey Brown, but for the late governor, the managers, and a number of directors of the bank, several of whom have been already arrested. In the case of Mr. Owen, the first director captured, bail was tendered, and by direction of Mr. Justice Erie the prisoner was liberated on his own recognisances of £4000, and two sureties of £2000 each. A similar bail will, it is understood, be accepted in the case of the other directors. Two or three of the persons implicated, at present in Paris, are, if not already in the hands of the officers, at least so completely under their surveillance that escape is altogether impossible. With respect to the late manager of the bank, Mr. Cameron, there is reason to believe that, if he has not already been, he will shortly be, arrested at Paris by the French police on a charge of travelling with a false passport, and when that charge is disposed of he will of course be available for the warrant issued by the Queen's Bench. The prosecution will be conducted by the Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. Edwin James, Q.C.; and so great has been the dispatch in the preparation and the getting up of the case, that the whole of the briefs, occupying many hundred pages of printed matter, have for some days past been ready for delivery. The indictments will, it is understood, exceed in length those of the famous Irish State trials. Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, the able solicitors of the assignees of the bank, will act as solicitors for the prosecution.

The *Agamemnon*, 90, screw steam-vessel, received the first portion of the Atlantic telegraph cable on Tuesday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COLONEL HERBERT, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been re-elected for Kerry without opposition.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT of the county of Tipperary, vacated by the death of Lord Lismore, has been conferred upon his son, the present Viscount.

THE SALES last week in the Encumbered Estates Court realised £78,000. The amount of rental posted for sale in the month of June is £18,263 per annum, the acreage being 83,000. The two largest properties are those of Sir Edmund Hayes, M.P., in the county of Donegal (£6000 a year), on the 12th of June, and of George Lane Fox, in Waterford, on the 26th. After the 10th of July, and until the 2nd of November, there will be no further sales in the present year.

REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT.—A military review and sham fight on a somewhat extensive scale took place on Saturday last, on Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, the troops being two companies of Royal Artillery, the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 34th Regiment. The reviewing General was Viscount Melville, commanding the forces in North Britain. The troops were put through a series of operations, and the General expressed his high satisfaction at the manner in which they had conducted themselves. The weather being very beautiful, the spectacle attracted an assemblage of about 20,000 persons.

MUNIFICENT TESTIMONIAL BY THE LIVERPOOL SHIPOWNERS. On Tuesday, in the Underwriters' Room (the chair being occupied by Mr. James Alkin), the sum of £1000 was presented to Mr. J. T. Towson, scientific examiner and secretary to the local marine board, in consideration of his valuable services in the development of the principle of the great circle sailing, by which the Australian voyages in particular have been so considerably shortened in time. Several felicitous speeches were made on the occasion.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE EXTRACTION OF GOLD.—The richness of American quartz and the mode of operating upon it were tested on Saturday at the works of the Chancellorsville Company, near Frodsham, in Cheshire. The operation was conducted in the presence of the assayer of the Mint, the assayer to the Bank of England, Professor Henry, and a large number of gentlemen of scientific standing. After inspecting the crushing process, these gentlemen proceeded to watch the mode of extraction of the gold. This is done at these works by the chemical process of amalgamation with quicksilver. The quicksilver is distilled into a retort, and takes up the gold from the matter. On its passage into the retort the matter is subjected to magnetic action, for the purpose of taking up the iron. The result of the trial on Saturday was to produce one ounce seven pennyweights seven grains of gold from the ton of materials—a large and profitable return. The quartz operated upon comes from Virginia, in the neighbourhood of the river Rappahannock. This soil has long been known for its auriferous wealth; but the difficulties of labour and fuel prevented it being worked on the spot, and the estate was purchased by the company.

THE FIFTH GENERATION.—The living ancestry of a child recently born at Huddersfield goes back to the fifth generation. He has a mother, grandmother, two great grandfathers, two great grandmothers, one great great grandfather, and one great great grandmother, all living at the present time and in good health. The great great grandfather, who lives eight miles from Huddersfield, seldom fails coming to the market every Tuesday.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—A conference of ministers of religion from various parts of the country assembled on Tuesday, at the Townhall, Manchester, to devise measures for aiding the Maine Liquor-law movement. The sittings are to continue for several days, and are to be followed by a public meeting at the Free-trade Hall on Thursday evening. The conference was attended by 300 persons.

DISTRESS AMONG THE LABOURING CLASSES IN IRELAND. Meetings have been held at Dublin, Clonmel, and elsewhere to take into consideration the wretched condition of the working classes, and to devise means for their relief. Much interesting information has been elicited on the generally prosperous state of the country; and even the destitution of the industrial population is attributed not so much to the actual want of employment, as to the unusually high price of provisions. At the Dublin meeting a committee was appointed to obtain, if possible, the balance of the Relief Fund of 1847, now in the hands of trustees, and to apply it for the relief of the destitute poor.

CONVICTION FOR SELLING RETURN TICKETS.—At the Brighton Borough Sessions, on Monday, two persons, Alfred Joseph Knott and Edward Temple, were charged with having sold return tickets of the Brighton Railway Company for 3s. 6d. each. Both defendants were found guilty. One of them was sentenced to be imprisoned six weeks, the other one month.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—The *Clonmel Chronicle* records the following remarkable escape:—On Saturday last, as a gentleman was riding a spirited young horse near the bridge of Newcastle, a furious dog rushed out and bit the horse. The animal became unmanageable, and plunged over the parapet of the bridge and was killed. The gentleman had a fishing-rod in his hand, and was totally unable to restrain the horse; but fortunately, having clung to the saddle, escaped unhurt, although precipitated to the depth of nearly twenty feet.

MANSLAUGHTER.—An inquest recently held at St. Botolph's, on the death of Edward Parker, a labourer employed at the County Lunatic Asylum, resulted in the apprehension of one Richardson, on the charge of manslaughter. The circumstances of his death, as they came out in evidence were briefly these:—At a public-house Parker was attempting some practical joke upon Richardson, when the wife of the latter stepped across the room, and, putting her hand on Parker's shoulder, said, "Now, my good man, you had better leave my husband alone; I see you have been wanting to pick a quarrel with him all the night since we have been here; and I wish I was a man for your sake," and thereupon the husband turned round and struck one blow at Parker, who fell across the knees of his neighbour on the other side, lay there for a few seconds as if to avoid a repetition of the blow, and was lifted up quite dead.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION FOR FORGERY.—At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Monday, Joseph Manning Wilson, lately a merchant in Leith, was charged with forgery and uttering six forged bills of exchange to the amount in all of £2345 18s. 4d. The prisoner was also accused of having uttered all the bills at the office of the National Bank, Leith, and having had the same discounted. After a trial of eight hours the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for the period of his natural life.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR BRADFORD.—As a plate-layer, named Benson, aged sixty-two, on Saturday forenoon was following his occupation on the line of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway, between the gauges (in the "six feet"), he suddenly found a train from Leeds to Manchester, and another from Bradford to Leeds, approaching in contrary directions, and within a very short distance of the place where he was. He had been observed by the engine-drivers, who had both raised a loud alarm with their whistles, and also made the utmost possible efforts to slacken the speed of their respective trains. It was in vain, however. The old man appeared to be paralysed by the sudden discovery of danger, and, as he hastily drew himself too much on one side, the engine of the Bradford train struck him on the head and side, and dashed him forward a distance of eighteen yards, the engine and train then passing over him. The body was afterwards found lying in a shockingly-mutilated condition, the head lying torn and bent beneath his shoulders. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

SINGULAR ASSAULT.—A case of assault of an extraordinary character was heard before the magistrates of Birmingham on Saturday last. The complainant was Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, solicitor, and last year Mayor of the borough; the defendant, Mr. E. H. Collis, is also a solicitor in the town. The circumstances are briefly these:—A misunderstanding arose between the parties in consequence of something which took place at a recent entertainment given by the Mayor, after his worship had left his guests, and at which both the plaintiff and defendant were present. The latter wrote to Mr. Hodgson for an explanation, and considering the reply unsatisfactory, Mr. Collis, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, called at Mr. Hodgson's office. He was at once admitted to that gentleman's room, no other person being present. Mr. Collis asked Mr. Hodgson to withdraw his letter; this the latter refused to do, on the ground that it stated facts only, and contained nothing offensive; thereupon Mr. Collis, who is a tall and powerful man, instantly struck Mr. Hodgson several violent blows on the head and face. His cries for assistance were heard; the clerks in the office below and a gentleman passing ran up stairs, the door was burst open, and Mr. Hodgson was found in a state of great exhaustion, bleeding profusely from the nose and mouth, and partially insensible. Mr. Collis quietly walked out of the office, and to somebody about to approach him he said, "I'm a dangerous man; keep off, or I'll lay you flat!" Medical aid was procured for Mr. Hodgson, who was taken home, his nervous system very much shaken. Mr. Collis made a statement to the bench, in the course of which he admitted the assault; that he had struck Mr. Hodgson at least three times—once on the side of the head, and afterwards "right and left." He expressed regret that he had resorted to so unjustifiable a proceeding; but (he said) before he gave the first blow Mr. Hodgson had seized the tongs, and was brandishing them over his head. This assertion is, however, contradicted by Mr. Hodgson's information upon oath. The magistrates have sent the case to the sessions.

OUTBREAK OF THE SMALLPOX.—This scourge has broken out with considerable severity at Britonferry and Aberavon, in Glamorgan-shire, where it has shown itself with such virulence as to induce a house-to-house visitation. The Neath board of guardians have urged the necessity of an immediate recourse to vaccination, and have written to the principal inhabitants asking them to take prompt remedial measures. The outbreak has been most severe at Britonferry.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT A FAIR.—At the annual Sheffield fair, last week, religious services were conducted in the open air by clergymen of the Church of England, Dissenting ministers, and the town missionary, and attracted large and attentive audiences. The Mayor, Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith, countenanced the proceedings by his presence. About 25,000 tracts were distributed in the fair and its approaches by members of the Sheffield Young Men's Christian Association.

THE BREAD AND FLOUR COMPANY of Plymouth, established recently under the new Limited Liability Act, is being wound up; and the official liquidator has found it necessary to make a call of £4 per share as a first instalment, to discharge the liabilities incurred.

AT THE POLICE COURT at Liverpool, on Tuesday, John Shattock, an attorney-at-law, was brought before J. S. Mansfield, Esq., stipendiary magistrate, charged with having committed forgery on several bills of exchange. Various gentlemen appeared for the different persons interested, and, by mutual consent, a remand was granted for seven days.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday night last, just before one of the omnibuses from Pendleton reached Manchester, a man fell from the roof and was much injured. On arriving at the office a woman, who was inside, was asked to give her name, that she might be called as a witness, and she was approaching the bookkeeper for the purpose, when she fell down dead.

THE GREAT FLOWER SHOW at the King's Rooms, Southsea, took place on Tuesday. There was a magnificent display of American plants, and contributions generally of the rarest specimens from the gardens of the resident gentry. The beautiful band of the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers) was in attendance.

ON TUESDAY a sad accident happened on board the *Colossus* screw-ship, in Sheerness harbour. Mr. S. Russell was below, and by some accident fell into the spirit-room. On being taken up it was found he had sustained most severe injuries, from the effects of which he died the following morning.

AN ADJOURNED INQUEST was held before the borough coroner of Liverpool on Tuesday regarding the death of a child of Mr. Sillar, of Shaw-street, under circumstances involving a charge of negligence against an assistant to a chemist and druggist, in introducing morphia in a prescription instead of powdered sugar, from the effects of which the child died. The jury, after a lengthened inquiry, found a verdict of "Chance medley."

THE CASE OF THOMAS FULLER BACON.—It has been arranged that the trial of Thomas Fuller Bacon, who stands committed for the wilful murder of his mother by poison, at Stamford, shall take place in London, under the Act of Lord Campbell, which was passed with especial reference to the murderer William Palmer. The alleged murder of his mother has created so strong a feeling of excitement in the neighbourhood of Stamford, and the case has been commented on with such severity by the local press, that it is felt desirable for the ends of justice that the trial shall take place at the Central Criminal Court in London. The session commences on Monday next; but, as it is always understood that the June session shall be made as short as possible for the convenience of the Judges going circuit, the trial will not take place until after their Lordships' return from the country—probably not until the August session, when a special day will be appointed.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 10, 1857.

Day.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 58 feet above level of sea, corrected and reduced.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adapted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amt. of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
June 4	30.102	76.0	46.8	62.7	65.3	58.5	74.1	62.4	SW.	4	0.000
" 5	30.098	81.4	48.5	69.9	76.0	64.1	81.4	65.2	S. S.E.	3	0.000
" 6	30.027	77.4	48.0	65.8	73.2	65.4	74.2	63.5	N.	6	0.208
" 7	29.848	70.7	49.9	59.2	59.4	58.8	70.7	65.3	N.W.	10	0.458
" 8	29.687	63.9	51.4	56.4	60.4	55.7	63.8	55.8	SW.	3	0.000
" 9	29.769	66.5	49.3	56.7	61.2	55.2	63.6	55.9	W. SW.	9	0.207
" 10	29.537	63.3	46.0	54.2	58.2	53.4	62.5	54.8	SW.	4	0.000
Means	29.867	71.3	48.6	60.7	64.8	58.7	70.3	60.4			0.873

The range of temperature during the week was 35.4 deg. Rain was falling at five p.m. of the 6th, and several peals of thunder were heard at the same time. A considerable quantity fell during the evening and night, and it was raining heavily and continuously during the morning and forenoon of the following day. It was again raining heavily on the evening of the 9th. Thunder was heard on the afternoon of June 10, but no lightning seen. The wind was blowing freshly from the north-west on the night of the 7th, and was very high during the following day.

The sky has been much overcast during the nights, but the weather has been generally fine and clear during the days. A faint halo was visible round the moon on the night of the 7th. J. BREEN.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
June 3	29.982	59.2	53.0	81	10	49.3	68.6	SW.	259
" 4	30.120	62.4	51.7	70	6	52.9	73.0	SW. S.	245
" 5	30.056	67.9	55.7	67	6	47.7	79.4	E. S. E.	232
" 6	29.999	69.3	58.2	69	10	57.4	80.3	E. N. W.	92
" 7	29.750	60.6	57.3	89	8	58.8	70.6	SSE. S.W.	341
" 8	29.751	56.4	48.2	79	6	53.3	64.8	SW.	501
" 9	29.752	54.3	48.9	83	9	49.9	63.8	SW. SSW.	352

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m., and 2h. p.m. on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The correction for diurnal variation are taken from the Tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer; the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

DENSITY OF COMETS.—Sir J. Herschel has pointed out the weakness of the absorption of the light of stars in traversing comets; and nearly all astronomers have observed that the nebulosity of comets does not sensibly weaken the light of the smallest stars when these were seen through their tails, or even through their nuclei. Pons, of Marseilles, ascertained that a star of the fifth magnitude, which was seen across the centre of the Great Comet of the Bull, on the 15th of August, 1825, had undergone no sensible diminution of brilliancy. We know, also, that the light of stars in passing perpendicularly through the atmosphere loses more than one-fourth of its intensity. From these considerations M. Babinet deduces the fact that if the density of the air be represented by 1, that of a comet would be represented by a fraction of which the numerator is 1 and the denominator a number superior to unity, followed by 125 ciphers 1 Sir John Herschel, in his last work on astronomy, mentioned a few ounces as the weight of the entire tail of a comet; but this estimate is enormously great when compared with M. Babinet's result.

ROYAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.—In our notice of the pictures of this institution in last week's impression (page 545) we omitted to state that the works have been selected by the committee as prizes previous to the drawing, which will take place in July next; and that the exhibition is now open at Mr. Walesby's Gallery, 5, Waterloo-place, London.

RIGHTS OF RAILWAY TRAVELLERS.—A decision of considerable interest to the travelling community has been given at the Bloomsbury County Court. Mr. William Finlayson Hunter, a commercial traveller, summoned the London and North-Western Railway Company to the above court for 18s., being the excess of fare he had to pay to travel between London and Auchinleck, having been refused a third-class ticket by the booking clerk, although the time-tables of the company expressly state "that third-class passengers will be booked to all stations south of Glasgow on the Caledonian and Glasgow and South-Western lines, by the train leaving Euston-square station at 8 p.m." Judgment was given to plaintiff for the amount claimed.

MR. A. W. TWYFORD, who was the only Englishman in the late scientific expedition to discover the sources of the White Nile, has returned to England by the overland mail. He had proceeded up the Nile with the steamers and boats under his charge as far as the fourth cataract (Meroc), when he was recalled by the Pacha of Egypt, who had determined to break up the expedition.

The Scotch herring fishery has been vigorously followed at most of the stations with very good success.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

ON Monday next will be laid in Norwood Cemetery all that is mortal of one of the finest intellects—at once original and rare—that England, rich in intellectual men, has ever produced. Douglas Jerrold died on Monday last; and on Monday next some of his many friends, and not a few of his many admirers, will say "hail and farewell" to their celebrated friend.

Jerrold as an author will not easily be forgotten. His services to literature have been many and important. He thought deeply and vigorously, and always expressed, in Saxon English, what he felt. He read mankind, not through the spectacles of books alone, but in the book of Nature, ever open. He has taken, and will retain, an eminent position in the Temple of Fame as a dramatist, as an essayist, and as a novelist. His dramas are not mere closet pieces: they are part of our acting drama; and, so long as actors can be found to continue a stage existence to his plays, so long will the well-conceived and sustained stories of "The Housekeeper," "The Rent Day," "Nell Gwynne," and "The Prisoner of War," draw large houses and applauding hands.

His works, as at present collected, fill eight handsomely-printed volumes. What a world of wise observation, of wit, of rare English humour, and thoroughly English feeling those eight volumes contain! And yet we are inclined to think he is even greater out of his collected works. Some of his thousand and one contributions to *Punch* and to his own newspaper (*Lloyd's*) exhibit admirable specimens of his mind in few—and those the fittest—words. A supplemental volume should at once be added. This is a duty which his children should see to, for their own and for the public advantage.

Great as Jerrold unquestionably is in his books, he was still greater in conversation. He was the best repartee-man that we have ever encountered. He had the nimblest and happiest wit that we have ever known. He not only said what was natural and new, but said it in a new way. No one had a chance with him. He was, indeed, a bold man who entered into a wit combat with Jerrold. The aptness of his illustrations and the happiness of his metaphors were not to be matched. He was not only armed to reply at once, and once for all, to whatever his adversary had to advance, but he so penetrated into the minds of his opponents that he seized what they were about to say, and replied (strange as it may seem) to the very argument or point of illustration which they were about to advance. He could put his ideas at once logically and humorously: the logician was convinced and the humorist was delighted. We have seen him momentarily paralysed, but seldom vanquished. What he was wont to call negative wit tried him the most. But he enjoyed this kind of wit, with the hearty laugh, and the thrust of the right hand through his fine head of hair, which usually preceded his own happiest sayings. So quick was he in seeing and forestalling, that he laughed (no one heartier) at his own jokes, and gave the keynote of admiration that was always taken up.

Certain events coloured his life. His birth and residence in London made him a Londoner—his father's profession as the manager of a theatre made him a dramatist—his early life at sea gave the true sailor-like quality to his nautical dramas—his occupation as a printer first made him an author—and the tardy recognition of his attainments a sarcastic, not a sour or a savage, man. There was yet another phase in his condition that made him what he was—the first dinner and supper table wit of his time—a foolish fear of his clever, sarcastic, and yet kindly, tongue. The clubs of London were, or seemed to be, afraid of him. The very proposition to admit him as a member was (until the last month) met with "O, that will never do!" His companionable and genial nature was turned in this way from large and established clubs to circles of his own creation, where he was always welcome, and when absent always missed with regret. Many of his happiest sayings were overheard and remembered by strangers; for he would say a kindly thing in a loud tone, and a sarcastic thing in a lowly one. And this was felt only last month, when he was admitted a member of the Reform and was on the eve of admission to other Clubs.

His sayings deserve collection, and will doubtless find some one of his many friends to bring them together. Of those he was most intimate with, he has said something sarcastic that caused a laugh and stuck; of all he has said something appropriately kind; and both not to be forgotten. They should be taken together. No man wounded more readily, or healed the wound he made more promptly or cleverly. To no man could a tale of distress be told with a better result. His hand was ever in his pocket to give, and he gave much beyond his means of giving.

We were present at a dinner only last year at which the fame of Jerrold as a wit was the subject of conversation. Each man undertook to illustrate in succession the particular faculty of Jerrold's mind of saying things not to be forgotten for their special and appropriate wit. And what fine things were recalled to memory in that delightful half hour with their then living friend! The last repeated seemed always the best, and all were good; for his was Covent-garden wit (no narrow locality)—the wit of Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar. He played with words, and yet was not a punster; it was unnecessary for him to pun; he understood the English language, and turned it to higher account.

In this character of a rarely gifted man we are only collecting and repeating the talk of the week in literary and Covent-garden circles. Jerrold would have shone at the Mermaid and the Apollo, at Will's and White's, just as he shone at the old Museum and the Hooks and Eyes. This fine faculty of wit remained with him to the last—his mind was the last to die. One word more. Those whose heads are in the least touched with grey have no chance of meeting with another Douglas Jerrold:—

A king's or poet's birth doth ask an age.

THE "LANCASHIRE WITCHES."—A "foreign traveller" concludes a letter on the Manchester Exhibition with saying:—"At none of the London shows did it ever happen to me to see so many good-looking ladies, and young ladies, as are to be found charming away the attention of the amateur from the mere semblance to the substance of beauty. Nature and art have joined hands at Trafford, and any discreet man may enjoy the advantage of seeing, comparing, and judging between the positive and the fictitious. For myself, I am ready to back flesh and blood against the thickest coat of oil-colour and the smoothest canvas. Those dames and damsels belong to the old brood of Lancashire witches, and bear in their eyes sparks of that fire that consumed their great-grandmothers at the stake. They gaze at you (or perhaps only at the Gainsborough behind you), seated on the central settees, with calm, serene, wide-open eyes, and lips apart; they gaze at you (or at the Murillo just above your head) leisurely, calmly, steadily, like lionesses taking their rest, as Dante has it; and the glamour of those lustrous orbs, the subtle flame they breathe through those rubies, goes through and through you, till pictures, statues, and knights in armour, and glass roof and all, swim about you, and you drop exhausted and dizzy on the same settee by the side of the dangerous enchanter. Here are subjects for old and young masters: plenty of nature to quicken the enthusiasm of the future worshipper of art."

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—The Grand Duke arrived at the Hague on the 3rd inst. A gala dinner took place in the evening in honour of his visit. Covers were laid for eighty. All the members of the Royal family, the persons of the suite of the Prince, and the Ministers and members of the diplomatic body were present. On the 4th the Grand Duke left by a special train for Hanover, which he reached on the 5th, and immediately repaired to the Palace.

MUSIC.

THE lovers of Mozart have been gratified this week by the production of his masterpiece, "Don Giovanni," at both the Italian theatres—at the Lyceum on Tuesday, and at Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday. The performance at the Lyceum was excellent, but presented no novel feature. The most remarkable circumstance attending it was the resumption by Grisi of her great part of *Donna Anna*, which she resigned last year to a very inferior performer. But Grisi this season has gained new life and energy. She is not the Grisi of two or three seasons back, betraying symptoms of decay, and contemplating abandonment of the stage, but the Grisi of a dozen years ago, in all the pride and strength of womanhood, and asserting her supremacy as the "Queen of Song." In the character of *Donna Anna* she is, without disparagement to any of her compeers, as unrivalled as ever. She never exerted herself more earnestly, or with greater effect, than on Tuesday night—singing charmingly, and acting with the power of a great tragedian. We cannot say as much for the performance of Mario, in *Don Ottavio*. He was not in good voice; and his great air, "Il mio tesoro," which he used to sing so exquisitely, passed off without the usual encore. Ronconi is very ill advised in persisting, notwithstanding previous failures, to play the part of *Don Giovanni*, for which he has not a single requisite either of person, manner, or voice. It is surprising that a person of his intelligence should be so blind to his own defects, and to the coldness with which his attempts at this part have always been received. He now succeeded no better, and had no better reception, than before. Bosio was a most captivating *Zerlina*. Her personation of the rustic coquette was perfect, and her singing was beautiful, and would have been better still had she not departed now and then from the simplicity of the text, and introduced some *floriture* which in Mozart's music are quite out of place. The merits of *Formes's Leporello* are well known. His reading and that of Lablache are totally opposed to each other. He eschews everything humorous and funny. His *Leporello* is a sharp, satirical rogue, with every disposition to be as great a villain as his master. And his terrors during the diabolical catastrophe, in place of being ludicrous, really heighten the horror of the scene. The piece, in its *ensemble*, was got up as it has usually been at the Royal Italian Opera, and the performance was much applauded by a crowded audience.

AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE great pains have been taken to give both novelty and completeness to the performance. The cast, of course, is new, all the performers appearing for the first time in London in their respective parts. Benevanto is the *Don Giovanni*, Belletti the *Leporello*, Giuglini the *Ottavio*, Spezia the *Donna Anna*, Ortolani the *Donna Elvira*, Piccolomini the *Zerlina*, and Corsi the *Masetto*. In the *mise en scene* an unprecedented degree of attention has been paid to the sense of the drama, which is generally made confused and obscure by want of care in the choice of scenery and decorations. The consequence is that the plot and incidents are more clearly brought out and developed than they have ever been before, in our experience at least, of the performance of this opera; and this clearness, we need scarcely add, enhances immeasurably the interest of this very powerful drama. For example, the absurdity of making the action commence by *Donna Anna* and *Don Giovanni* rushing together into the public street is got rid of by laying the scene in a retired garden of the *Commandatore's* palace, where it is quite natural that the incidents should happen. In like manner the meaning of the celebrated piece of concerted music, "Sola, sola, in buio loco," hitherto unintelligible, is rendered clear by being placed in an appropriate locality, into which the various personages are naturally brought. There are other instances of a similar kind; and the scenery is not only defined, but exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. The rural sport, with *Don Giovanni's* palace in the background, in which *Zerlina* and her rustic companions are dancing when the seigneur and his valet come among them, is one of the sweetest landscapes imaginable; and the grand hall in the palace, splendidly illuminated and filled with festive groups of masks and dancers, is one of the most gay and brilliant spectacles we have ever seen on the Opera stage. Great care, too, was taken in paying due homage to Mozart by a complete performance of the music. Several airs of great importance, which, from the indolence of performers or other cause, have been generally omitted, are now restored. Among them are *Donna Anna's* brilliant air, "Non mi dir," which Grisi leaves out, because it is too florid for her voice; *Ottavio's* "Dalla sua pace," a masterpiece of beauty and expression, which Mario has never sung; *Elvira's* "Mi tradi," a noble, impassioned air, which very few of our *Elviras* have been able to sing; and *Masetto's* "Ho capito," which our *Masettos* have never sung, though it is highly dramatic. All these things give a fulness to the performance most satisfactory to all who love the music of Mozart. The performance of Thursday night was brilliantly successful, and will ensure many repetitions of the opera. At present we cannot enter into critical details; but we may in the meantime say that the performers acquitted themselves admirably; that Piccolomini and Giuglini gathered fresh laurels; that Spezia sustained the part of *Donna Anna* with great power; that Belletti's *Leporello* was excellent in every respect; that Benevanto, on the whole, was among the best *Don Giovanni's* we have seen; and that Ortolani was the very best *Donna Elvira* we have ever seen. The house was crowded to overflowing.

THE principal CONCERT of the week was Mr. Benedict's, in Her Majesty's Theatre, on Wednesday morning. He was assisted by the whole strength of the establishment, including Piccolomini, Alboni, Giuglini, Belletti, and others; and he had, moreover, several eminent instrumentalists, especially Herr Ernst and M^{me}. Schumann. The programme, as might be expected from the giver, presented a bill of fare both ample and recherché. Another Concert of note was M^{me}. Puzzi's, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday morning. There was a host of vocal and instrumental talent, and the concert was highly gratifying to one of the most numerous and fashionable assemblages of the season.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—On Saturday Signor Nappi presented his patrons with a concert, which was numerous and fashionably attended. M^{mes}. Ransford, Fridel, and Ferretti, contributed much to the enjoyment of the entertainment, which was marked by the elegance of its selection and the uniform merit of the different artists engaged. M. Giulio Regondi was very successful with the concertina and guitar; and Signor Li Calsi, as conductor, deserves high commendation.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—Madame Ristori commenced her second engagement at this theatre on Monday, and judiciously reappeared in the character of *Medea*. We dilated last year so fully on the merits of this great actress, and entered so largely into the critical points of M. Legouvé's drama, that to pursue the subject minutely on the present occasion were inexpedient. There is, however, so much in the broad sweep and scope of the fact itself, as a theatrical event, that a few words of self-gratulation as well as of welcome may be fairly demanded. So rare are the opportunities of the English public to witness the grand and classical in style, and so little encouragement is given to the poetic drama in general, that the appearance among us of Madame Ristori may be justly accepted as an histrionic challenge—nay, as the assertion of a literary claim, and the response it may meet with acquires accordingly a peculiar interest. Madame Ristori was received by a highly fashionable audience with no less enthusiasm and enjoyment than that which she experienced on her original debut. The part of *Medea* is one which presents abundant opportunities for the display of her genius; and the tragedy which it illustrates is doubtless a work of great merit. We declare this more emphatically, because last year there was a tendency to a critical undervaluation of the work of M. Legouvé. This, perhaps, was partly due to the rejection of it by Madame Rachel; but, since Madame Ristori has demonstrated that the work is capable of supporting a high reputation, surely the fact should reflect some credit on its author. We have had occasion lately to study the Italian version of "Medea" minutely, and have discovered in it numberless beauties that may escape a cursory perusal. The dramatist has not attempted a purely classical production, but added to his treatment of the antique argument as much of a romantic colouring as possible. He has, in fact, made an interesting and effective melodrama of it, dwelling more on the domestic incidents than its heroic value. In this way he has rendered the situation of *Medea* very pathetic, and given to her some exceedingly touching passages. Nay, he has contrived within the limits of a single character to include the entire scale of passion. One defect, however, it has, and it is a serious one, and sufficient of itself to justify Rachel's rejection. He

has deprived *Medea* of all claim to being an enchantress; he has plucked from her the magic robe, and presents her only as a wandering outcast, seeking charity and a husband. Here an element of grandeur is omitted, which might have been advantageously supplied.

On Wednesday Alfieri's tragedy of "Rosmunda" was repeated—a heroine of terrible energy, and acted by Ristori with marvellous power.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

ASCOT RACES.

THE first day at Ascot, albeit the Vase sank down to three entries, was full of interest. Old Early Bird gave about five stone, and disposed of a whole host of feathers over the New Mile; and Sydney, also ridden by David Hughes, who is, we believe, to ride for Baron Rothschild in future, (though it is said that he declined to form a regular engagement), pleased his owner in the Ascot Derby at last. The Ascot Stakes brought out a wretched lot, and was won by Claude Lorraine, who was scarcely backed for a shilling by his party; Emigrant, the winner of the Liverpool Steeplechase, running in sixth. The Gold Vase was a surprise, as Arsenal, one of the most racing-like horses out, and with quarters and thighs especially adapted for the Ascot hill, made very short work of the favourite, Strathnaver, when he caught him half way up the hill. The former made the running, which was only slow throughout; Mary lying last from start to finish, with not a ghost of a chance. After the race Arsenal was much fancied at 20 to 1 for the St. Leger, which seems likely to be a great betting race, in spite of Blink Bonny. The closest contest of the meeting was that between Aleppo and Pitapat, for the Triennial, which was won by a "short head;" and Clydesdale, who from his splendid look seems likely to retrieve "Mr. Howard's" Derby losses (not nearly so great, by-the-by, as have been represented), was a very clever winner in the Biennial. He is by Annandale, out of The Biddy; and is in the Two Thousand, Derby, and St. Leger. He was bred by Mr. Eyke, the owner of Sweetmeat, who has his half-sister, Allspice, by the latter horse. Lord Derby was second with Woodnymph, a grey filly by his Longbow. Wednesday brought about a meeting between Ayacanora and Beechnut, the two high-priced yearlings of the great Barleigh sale, and his Lordship won with the one he retained. Rosa Bonheur—whose form, like Beechnut's, was supposed to be gone—won the Hunt Cup; and Sydney, who seems likely to find friends for the St. Leger, scored another victory in the Windsor Castle Stakes.

THURSDAY.—THE CUP DAY.—The fineness of the weather and the facilities of the railway transit attracted a greater attendance to the Heath than had ever been brought together on any previous year. Her Majesty, according to custom, honoured the national sport with her presence. She arrived shortly after half-past one o'clock, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary, besides the young Prince of Prussia, the intended husband of the Princess Royal. As the Royal cortège, which consisted of eight carriages, passed up the course her Majesty and the Royal party received the hearty congratulations of the assembled multitudes; which were again renewed when they appeared in the windows of the Royal stand, after the race for the Cup. The race for the Cup was contested by twelve horses, and was won cleverly by Skirmisher, who retrieved the laurels he had lost at the Derby. After the third race the Royal party left in the same order they had arrived, accompanied by similar loyal demonstrations from the thronged course.

The meetings for next week are of no very interesting character, and comprise Hampton, on Wednesday and Thursday; Newton, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; East Dereham, on Wednesday; Robertown, on Thursday; and Edinburgh Spring, on Saturday.

The Royal yearlings will be sold at Tattersall's, on Monday. Seven of them are colts, and nine fillies; and Orlando and Pyrrhus the First are each the sire of five. Among the stock of the former is a half-sister to Voltigeur. A Touchstone colt, out of Trickstress, who was bought for 230 guineas, at Palmer's sale, is among the lot. On Tuesday Mr. Garwood, the celebrated Manchester dealer, disposes of all his horses at his place of business there; and on Thursday Messrs. Bretherton bring a lot of Highland ponies to the hammer at Birmingham.

Jack Goddard, late of the Shropshire, is to hunt Mr. Tailby's hounds, in High Leicestershire, next season; and Boxall (late first whip in that country to old Tom Day, who retires) goes to hunt the Shropshire.

Boating and yachting men are once more fairly afloat on "the pure element." Monday and Tuesday are the days fixed for the Durham regatta; on Tuesday the Leander Club have a randon match from Westminster to Putney; on Thursday Heles and May row from Putney to Mortlake for £20 a side; and the Royal London Yacht Club have a first and second class yacht sailing match from Erith to the Nore light-ship and back. The Oxford University pair-oars race comes off on Friday, as well as the Royal Thames Yacht Club schooner match from Gravesend round the Mouse and back to Greenhithe; while the Royal Mersey Yacht Club regatta is held on Friday and Saturday.

The All England Eleven appear in the provinces for the first time this year on Monday, against twenty-two of the Prince's Park Club, Liverpool; and again on Thursday at Manchester, against twenty of the Broughton Club. The Marylebone Club and ground have two engagements, viz., on Monday, at Lord's, against the county of Sussex; and on Thursday at Oxford against a picked undergraduate eleven; and the club stop at Windsor on their way home to play the present Etonians. At the Oval, also, on Thursday, six gentlemen and five players on each side, from Surrey and Cambridgeshire, meet for their return match.

ASCOT RACES.—TUESDAY.

Trial Stakes.—Early Bird, 1. York, 2.
Ascot Derby Stakes.—Sydney, 1. Turbit, 2.
Ascot Stakes.—Claude Lorraine, 1. Redemption, 2.
Gold Vase.—Arsenal, 1. Strathnaver, 2.
First Ascot Biennial Stakes.—Clydesdale, 1. Woodnymph, 2.
Seventh Ascot Triennial Stakes.—Aleppo, 1. Pitapat, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Coronation Stakes.—Beechnut, 1. Ayacanora, 2.
Windsor Castle Stakes.—Sydney, 1. Frigate, 2.
Royal Hunt Cup.—Rosa Bonheur, 1. Coiswold, 2.
Handicap Plate.—Amelia, 1. Miss Waters, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Lady Albert, 1. Hardwick, 2.
Fernhill Stakes.—Polly Peachum, 1. Sister to Ellington, 2.

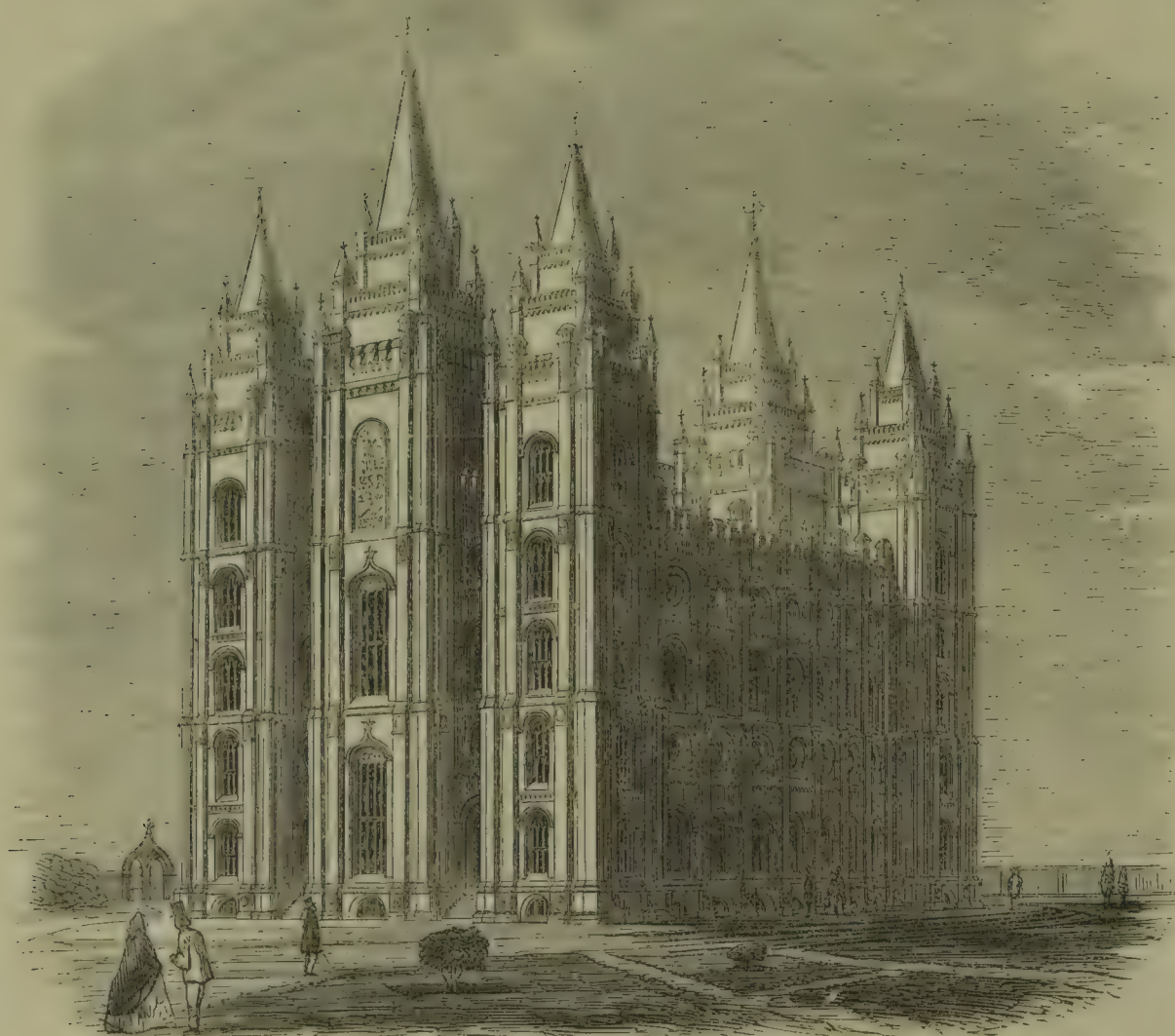
THURSDAY.

Fifty Sovs. Sweepstakes.—Blink Bonny walked over.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Maggie Lauder, 1. Polly Johnson, 2.
Ascot Gold Cup.—Skirmisher, 1. Gemma di Vergy, 2.
New Stakes.—Ledbury, 1. Venitia, 2.

GRAND REGATTA AT ISLEWORTH.—A grand regatta took place on Monday, at Isleworth, under the immediate patronage of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who, with the Duchess, Lord and Lady Muncester, the Bishop of Durham, Lord and Lady Ravensworth, Lady Constance Grosvenor, and others of the nobility and gentry, honoured the sport with his presence, which was witnessed from the pavilion of Sion Park. Steamers and barges gallily dressed were moored in different parts of the course, and every pains had been taken to make the regatta as imposing as possible, but the weather was extremely inauspicious. It blew a heavy gale of wind during the morning, and was followed by heavy showers, but the weather became more agreeable in the evening. The races were well contested.

CRICKET.—ISLINGTON ALBION V. WATFORD.—This match was played on Thursday week, on the ground of the former, at Park-road, Holloway, opposite the Prince Edward; the result being that the Albion won in a single innings, with 45 runs to spare.

MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND V. THE COUNTY OF KENT. This match commenced at Lord's Ground on Monday, was continued on Tuesday, and concluded on Wednesday. There was some splendid playing throughout the match, and the visitors were very numerous to witness it. The match was won by the M.C.C., but by five runs only.



MORMON TEMPLE IN COURSE OF ERECTION IN GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, U.S.

MORMON TEMPLE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

THE last accounts from the Great Salt Lake represent matters in that quarter as being most unsettled. Brigham Young was at Great Salt Lake City organising a secret expedition to somewhere in the North, for some purpose unknown to the Gentile world. This fact is corroborated by a despatch from St. Louis. His negotiations with the Chief Pah-Utah for his co-operation in the plans of the expedition fully explain the statement that he had been treating with the Indians for safe conduct out of the country. The deluded people are building in the valley of the Great Salt Lake a Temple, of which we engrave a View, by Frederick Piercy. This temple is the fourth commenced by the Mormons; and is expected to surpass all its predecessors in size and beauty. The last temple, which was built at Nauvoo, was destroyed by fire after the Mormons had left it. The present edifice, however, will be much larger, as as much stone or rock is stated to have been already used in its foundation alone as was used in the whole of the Nauvoo Temple.

The erection of a temple is a part of the creed of the Latter-day Saints; hence in every location of consequence that they have occupied they have always commenced one of these edifices. A temple with this people is not, as some suppose, a place for large assemblies; or this purpose they have large erections, one of which, called the "Bowery," in Great Salt Lake City, is capable of holding 12,000 persons. But the temple is used for the performance of religious ordinances only.

This building will occupy nearly the centre of a block of ground forty rods square. Round this block a substantial wall is built, finished on the top with an iron palisading, so as to effectually secure the building against intrusion.

According to a description given by the architect, Mr. T. O. Angell, the walls will be sixteen feet thick at their base, standing on footings extending on either side three feet wider still. At the level of eight feet above the ground line they will be about eight feet thick, and continued in proportion.

The building will have six towers—three at each end—symbolical of the two priesthoods (the Melchizedec and the Aronic) by which the

Church is governed: the presidency of each consisting of three persons, a president, or head, supported by two counsellors or assistants. The three towers at the principal entrance are higher than those at the other end, figurative of the idea that the Melchizedec priesthood includes within its functions all the power and authority of the other; and thus stands above it in authority and influence.

The whole of the architecture of the building is in the same way made to convey some motto or moral illustrative of the principles of the Latter-day Saints' faith; for instance, on the front of two of the principal towers will be carved in bold or alto-relievo the "great dipper," or Ursa Major; the pointers ranging as near as possible with the North Star, illustrating the idea, as the architect has it, "that the lost may find themselves by the priesthood."

The edifice will be 186½ feet long from east to west, and 99 feet wide. The whole house will cover 21,850 feet. Around the building will be a promenade, approached on all sides by steps. About the height of the promenade each of the corner towers will be 25 feet square, decreasing somewhat as they ascend. All the ornamental parts will be of wrought stone, and the mass or body of the building of granite.

On the lower part of the front of each of the buttresses will be sculptured a representation of the Earth, so arranged that a person passing round would see her in her various seasons; whilst on the same face, and just below the next string-course, will be found the Moon in her quarter; and at the third string-course the Sun, surrounded by rays of light; the whole surmounted by Saturn with his rings.

This temple, when completed, will be one of the greatest ornaments of the Great Salt Lake City, as it will occupy one of its most commanding positions, and will be seen on approaching the city from all sides. North of it "Ensign Peak" rears its head, on which, every 4th of July, is hoisted the mammoth American flag of the stars and stripes, saluted by the firing of cannon and the cheers of assembled thousands met to do honour to the American Constitution.

Great Salt Lake City is situated on the great highway of the west from the eastern States to the Pacific shores, and must necessarily rise in importance, and share the trade of that vast line of traffic. The

city already possesses manufactories of very many kinds, whilst the surrounding counties abound in every description of minerals, especially coal and iron.

The Plate whence the accompanying view has been reduced is published by W. Budge, 35, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

THE LATE GILBERT ABBOTT A'BECKETT.

SOME months since the remains of the lamented Gilbert A'Beckett were removed from their temporary resting-place at Boulogne, and consigned to their last abode in Highgate Cemetery—his literary friends and companions assisting at the sad duty. Since then these gentlemen have caused to be erected a monument to the memory of the magistrate, the man of letters, and the gentleman. The memorial is simple, and in accordance with the character of the deceased, whose premature removal from a world he made the wiser and the more cheerful by his good sense and his genial humour is still most lamented by those who best knew him. We subjoin the inscription on his tomb: it is mainly condensed from the ampler lines that, at the time of his death, appeared in the journal he had from the first enlivened by his wit, and enhanced by his wisdom:—

TO THE MEMORY OF
GILBERT ABBOTT A'BECKETT.

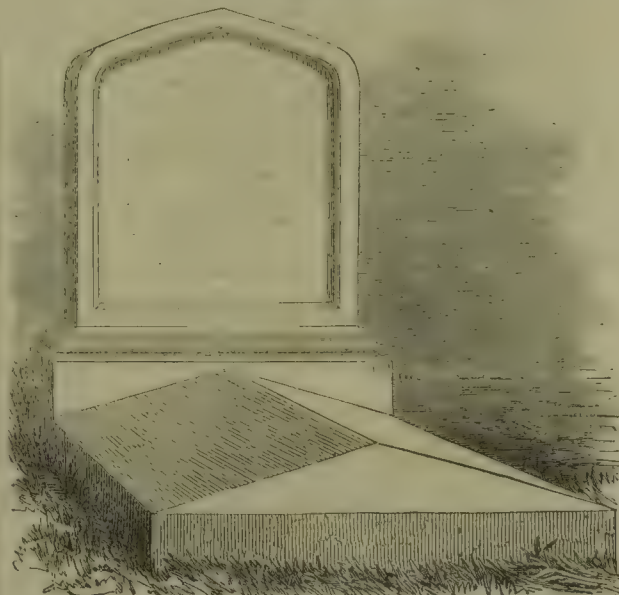
WHO DIED AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, AUGUST 30TH, 1856,
AGED 45 YEARS.

ENDOWED WITH A GENIAL, MANLY SPIRIT;
GIFTED WITH SUBTLEST POWERS OF WIT AND HUMOUR,
THEY WERE EVER EXERCISED
TO THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST INNOCENT PURPOSE.

AS A MAGISTRATE
HIS WISE, CALM, HUMANE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW
PROVED THAT THE
FULFILMENT OF THE GRAVEST DUTIES
IS NOT INCOMPATIBLE
WITH THE SPORTIVENESS OF LITERARY GENIUS.
"HIS PLACE KNOWS HIM NOT,"
BUT HIS MEMORY IS TENDERLY CHERISHED.

ALSO OF
WALTER HORACE CALLANDER A'BECKETT.

YOUNGEST SON OF THE ABOVE,
WHO DIED AT BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, AUG. 28TH, 1856,
AGED 9 YEARS AND 3 MONTHS.



TOMB OF GILBERT ABBOTT A'BECKETT, IN HIGHGATE CEMETERY.

The removal from Boulogne was entrusted to Mr. W. Garston, one of the directors of the Economic Funeral Company, and was effected with the utmost care and delicacy. As a mark of respect to the deceased no charge was made by the company.

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT IN TABLE BAY.

WE copy the following statements, with the Illustration, from two communications which appeared in the *Cape Argus* of March 14th, 1857:—

Sir,—I inclose a letter addressed to me by my friend Dr. Biecard (with a drawing) containing an interesting account of the sea serpent seen by him and others off the old lighthouse at the entrance of Table Bay on the 16th of last month. It savours not a little of presumption to maintain that such a marine monster does exist, in the face of the deliberately-recorded opinion of the greatest living zoologist, Professor Owen, yet I venture to do so upon the simple testimony of my own eyes. In the year 1845, or 6, Mr. G. D. Brunette (of St. George's-street, the conveyancer) and myself were fishing at Camp's Bay one bright, clear summer day. There was not a breath of air, and the water was as smooth as the surface of a pond. About midday we were leaving the rocks to proceed to the marine villa, when Mr. Brunette suddenly directed my attention to what he at first thought was a whale. A moment's inspection was sufficient, however, to detect the real nature of the animal. At about a mile from the shore we saw a line of shining black objects, like a string of large casks, floating on the surface of the water, lying parallel with the shore. It kept gently bobbing up and down, and on one occasion we saw the whole length for a few seconds above the water. Judging from the size of an Indianman, 1000 tons, at a similar distance, I should say the animal's length was from 160 to 200 ft. Of its girth I can form no estimate; but, from the show it made at so great a distance, it must have been at least three feet above the level of the sea. Nor could we distinguish head from tail, though near one extremity we saw what looked like foam or froth, as though the animal was blowing water in a lateral direction. It seemed to be basking in the warm sun, with no other motion than that I have described, of dipping under occasionally. After watching it for about a quarter of an hour we started for the villa, for the purpose of borrowing a telescope, but we had scarcely walked ten yards when we observed the animal turn slowly round and then make off in a straight line to seawards, towards the N.W. It moved at a rapid rate; so much so that when we got to the house and procured the glass it had reached such a distance that we could not distinguish it better than we had done with our naked eyes while on the rocks. The motion while moving off was undulatory, the cask-like substances submerging and emerging from time to time, and glittering in the sun till we lost sight of them altogether, which was about an hour after first seeing the animal. That this animal was a sea serpent I never had the slightest doubt; yet, knowing the general incredulity on this subject, neither Mr. Brunette nor myself cared much to boast of what we had seen, so we said nothing about it; but, as Dr. Biecard has obligingly, at my request, furnished me with particulars, for general information, of the animal seen by him under such favourable circumstances, I am induced to add my own poor testimony to the many facts now on record, proving conclusively the existence of a great marine saurian or some similar animal. I would point out that a gentleman of Dr. Biecard's well-known scientific attainments is not likely to mistake a seal for a serpent; and that the six or seven individuals who witnessed the evolutions of the animal at so short a distance as 200 yards could scarcely have been misled by a piece of seaweed, or by a deal.

The narrative of Dr. Biecard will be read with interest, and I beg to refer those who feel any interest in it to an article on the Great Sea Serpent in the *Westminster Review* for January, 1849.

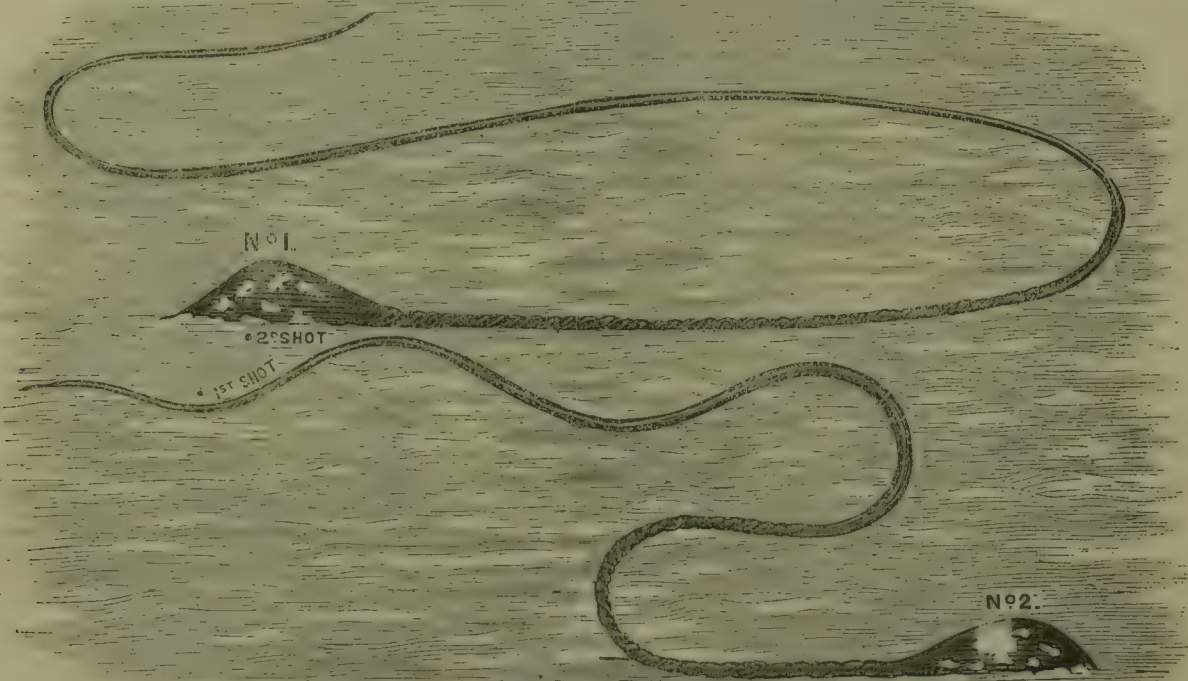
Yours, &c., CHAS. A. FAIRBRIDGE.

Cape Town, 13th March, 1857.

Cape Town, 11th March, 1857.

My dear Fairbridge,—According to your wish, I give you a short description of the sea serpent seen by me and others opposite the old lighthouse at Green Point.

On Monday, the 16th of February last, I went out to Green Point in the afternoon. At about 5 p.m., or a little after, I was called by Mr. Murray, the lighthouse-keeper, to "come and see a sea monster." I proceeded to the lighthouse, and from thence I saw on the water, about 150 yards from the shore, the serpent, of which some details have already appeared in print. It was lying in the position shown in the accompanying Sketch No. 1. I borrowed a rifle from Mr. Hall (Mr. Murray's father-in-law), and fired at the animal. The ball fell short in front of it by about four yards, as shown in the sketch. The animal did not move, and I then fired a second shot, the ball striking about a foot and a half from it. The serpent, then apparently startled, moved from his position, straightened himself out, and went under water, evidently getting out



"THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT" SEEN AT THE ENTRANCE OF TABLE BAY.

of the way. He was invisible for about ten minutes, at the expiration of which interval he reappeared at about two hundred yards distance, and I should say about forty yards further off. He then came right on towards the place where I first saw him; but, before arriving there, my son, who had joined me, fired at the animal. Unluckily, the discharge broke the nipple of the rifle, and I was thus prevented from further firing. Upon reaching the place he had first occupied, the serpent formed himself into the position delineated in Sketch No. 2. He then stood right into the bay, and soon afterwards we lost sight of him altogether.

As I have stated, the distance the animal kept from shore was not more than 200 yards; its length was about 200 feet, but its thickness I cannot tell, the upper part of the body only being visible. The head could be seen but indistinctly, as he raised it at intervals, as shown in the sketch. I consider the protuberance to be the upper part of the head, but I could not discover the eyes, notwithstanding the short distance, and the telescope, which was a pretty good one. The colour of the animal was a dark dull colour, except the head, which was maculated with large white spots. The weather at this time was very calm, with a light north-westerly breeze. Besides myself, the serpent was seen by Mr. Hall, Mr. Murray, Mrs. and Miss Biecard, my two sons, and my coachman, who all saw it distinctly.

Yours, &c.,
BICCARD.

THE ASCOT RACE PRIZE PLATE.

THE ASCOT CUP.

THE subject is the affecting story of the poor Arab refusing to part with the faithful companion of his desert wanderings. The artist has selected the time when, doubtful of the future treatment of his favourite, the Arab determines to cling to her and poverty rather than



THE QUEEN'S VASE.



THE ASCOT CUP.

subject her to any chance of unkindness, though tempted by the wealth of the Turkish merchant. The ornamentation of this cup is of a purely Oriental character, in which any representation of natural objects is strictly forbidden; but an unlimited play of fancy, and a contrast of varied form, together with the accidental reflection of surrounding objects which this beautiful metal gives in unceasing changes, are characteristic of the magnificence of the Eastern mind.

THE QUEEN'S VASE

is a fine specimen of the times when the massive tankard, enriched with some suitable device, was the most distinguished object on the baronial table. This bold and characteristic piece of plate is conceived and executed in the true spirit of that age when, just emerging from Gothic conventionality into the renaissance, we produced that noble and truly English style which culminated in the Elizabethan, the peculiarities of which are here well displayed, both in form and ornamentation. The crowning group, representing the death of the wild boar, is admirably combined with the composition, and is executed with the characteristic spirit and artistic truth which have been so long peculiar to the house of Garrard. The design is by Mr. S. Cotterill.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

is neither a vase nor an urn, nor even an equestrian group, but



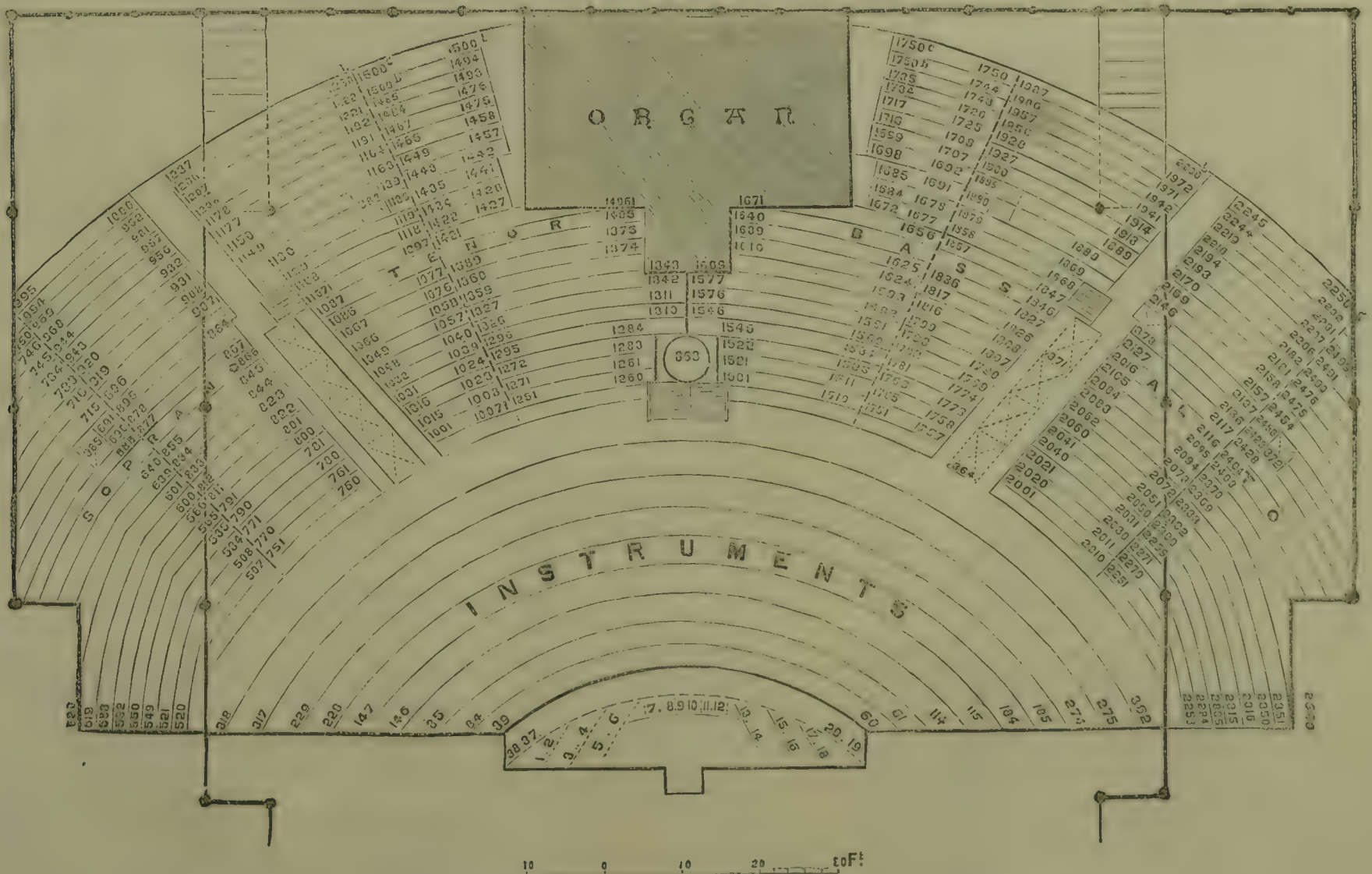
THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

simple candelabrum, which, if not so purely ornamental as the prizes usually set aside for the conquerors in our "Isthmian games," has the merit of being more useful than any; and such seems to have been the idea of the stewards who selected the design.

The "Cup," then, for the Royal Hunt is, as will be seen from our Engraving, a fine candelabrum for five lights, springing from an orna-

mental base, upon which are three stags, modelled with great care and freedom, and admirably grouped. The base has three shields, one of which bears the Royal Arms; a second the inscription, "Royal Hunt Cup—Ascot—1857," and a third bears the name of the winner. The shaft of the candelabrum is of arabesque fashion, and from the branches for the lights are pendent flowers and ornaments of a graceful form.

The value of the "Cup" is upwards of £200; it has been produced by Messrs. Hunt and Roskill (late Storr and Mortimer), of 156 New Bond-street, from a design by Mr. Thomas Brown, an artist who has been connected with their house for a considerable period, and who has designed many of the works engraved in these pages



PLAN OF THE HANDEL FESTIVAL ORCHESTRA, AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—(SEE PAGE 569.)

On June 1st, at her residence here, Hartford Bank, near Northwich, in her sixty-seventh year, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of John, of Northwich, much respected.

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ANTELOPE-HUNTING WITH THE LEOPARD, IN INDIA.

ANTELOPE-HUNTING IN INDIA.

THE accompanying Sketch represents the sport of killing Antelopes with the Chetah or Hunting-Leopard, as practised in India.

The general idea of the mode in which the hunting-leopard seizes his prey is an erroneous one. It is commonly supposed that he creeps stealthily and slowly, availing himself of every inequality of ground for concealing his approach, till within a few yards of his victim, and then springs on it in two or three tremendous bounds; whereas he usually catches it by dint of speed of foot alone.

The sport is usually pursued in the cool of the morning. The leopard is conveyed to the ground which the antelopes frequent on a common uncovered bullock-cart, on which is lashed a native cot for the animal to crouch on. He is usually hooded, that he may be more keen when allowed to see his game. He has also a collar on and a girdle of rope round his loins. Through each of these a cord is passed, the ends of which his keeper holds in his hand, so as to slip the leopard at the proper moment. The keeper and driver both sit on

the cart, which the spectators follow either on foot, horseback, or, as in the present instance, on elephants. When the antelopes are seen the driver makes a circuit, so as gradually to approach without alarming them; the spectators either follow close, or go in a different direction, in order to distract the attention of the antelopes. As soon as the cart is within 200 yards of the herd, the keeper unhoods the leopard, and the instant he has caught sight of the game slips him. The leopard springs from the cart and sets off, usually at an easy canter, towards the herd, invariably singling out the buck as its victim, if there be one in it. The antelopes, now thoroughly alarmed, make off at the top of their speed; the leopard gradually, and with apparently perfect ease to himself, diminishes his distance till within fifty or sixty yards of the one he is in special pursuit of; and then, quickening his pace to its utmost, is alongside the animal in an instant with a lightning-like rush. He gives it a pat with his paw, generally on the haunch, which makes it stagger, and ere it has time to recover from the shock the leopard seizes it by the throat and holds it till the keeper comes up and puts the antelope out of pain by cutting its

throat. The leopard is immediately rehooded, a little of the blood is caught in a large wooden ladle (carried on the cart for the purpose) mixed with part of the entrails, and thrust under his nose, when he looses his hold of the antelope to lap up the blood, &c. After this meal he quietly submits to be led away to, and put on, his cart and is allowed a few minutes' breathing-time preparatory to a second run. In this manner one leopard will kill four or five antelopes in succession.

Though the above is a description of what generally happens, there are variations according to the ground on which the antelopes are found. If it be dotted with bushes or tufts of high grass, the leopard does take advantage of these to approach his game, at a canter or trot, very close ere he makes his final rush. But, to see the sport to most advantage, it should be on a perfectly open plain, such as antelopes prefer to other haunts, and where there is nothing which the leopard can use to screen his approach: then is seen in perfection his amazing speed, even as compared with the known swiftness of the antelope.

In build the hunting leopard more resembles the greyhound than



PARTRIDGE-HAWKING IN INDIA.

the rest of his species. He is tall, has straight but not powerful forelegs, a deep chest, light body, very long and muscular thighs, and powerful loins; evidently fitted for great speed rather than strength. When at speed he carries his long and bushy tail in the air, as represented in the engraving. The claws are short, weak, and not retractile. The dewclaws alone, on the fore legs, are very strong and sharp, and with one or both of them, when he gives his prey the preliminary pat before seizing it with his teeth, he gives it a rip or scratch on the side or haunch. It is the hold which these claws take, rather than the strength of the blow from his paw, which causes the antelope to stagger in his race for life.

HAWKING IN INDIA.

HAWKING is a sport much in vogue in Northern and Central India among the nobles and zamindars. In the Madras presidency it is comparatively seldom pursued. Hawks of the best description are not easily procured, and their training is a tedious and difficult process. The engraving represents partridge-hawking with the "Shaheen" (one of the best of the long-winged hawks) as pursued in Southern India. It is black, or nearly so, on the head and back, and dark brown on the breast, and one of the swiftest flyers known. The proper time for the sport is early in the morning, just before and after sunrise. The falconer carries the bird hooded, and with jesses on his legs, on his wrist, which is guarded with a stout leather gauntlet. Beaters are employed to rouse the game. When the call of the partridge is heard, or the bird's whereabouts otherwise discovered, the beaters surround the patch of cover in which it is. The falconer's assistant, with the falcon on his wrist, then stands some thirty or forty yards distant from him. The falconer holds the lure in his hands, and when he gives the word the assistant unhoods and casts off the bird, which is at once attracted to the falconer by his call and a swing of his lure. It is not allowed to pounce on it, and immediately begins to fly round and round him, gradually towering and widening the circle of its flight. The beaters now begin to beat the bushes to rouse the game. The falcon, perfectly understanding what is to happen, circles above; and the moment the partridge is on the wing stoops at, and almost invariably knocks it down. The partridge, by its low flight, sometimes baffles its enemy, if the next bit of cover within 200 or 300 yards; but, even with these advantages, it seldom escapes.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

LIST OF PLACES REPRESENTED, AND THE NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(Continued from page 529.)

IRELAND.

THE Irish Legislature was first united to that of England in January, 1801. The constituency in Irish counties consists of leaseholders for lives, and copyholders of estates of £10 yearly value; sixty years' leaseholders of estates of £10 annual value, together with the sub-leasees or assignees; the immediate leasees or assignees having a £10 yearly interest in a £20 lease; the occupiers of lands rated to the poor-rate at £12 net annual value; and all persons entitled to estates in fee, entail, or for life, of the rated value of £5. The city and borough constituencies are the surviving freemen, burgesses, &c., who had votes before the Reform Act; freeholders of estates acquired before 1832, and under £10 annual value; and lastly occupiers of £10 houses, or of lands or houses rated to the poor-rate at 4s per annum.

ANTRIM.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 314,608 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 250,355; but its registered electors showed an increase from 3467 to 8207. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Donegall, Londonderry, and Hertford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Viscount O'Neill (then Gen. O'Neill), the Earl of Belfast (now Marquis of Donegall), Messrs. John Irving and N. Alexander, Sir Horace Seymour, Sir E. C. McNaughten, Bart., Mr. E. W. Pakenham (killed at Inkerman), and by its present members.

1. MR. GEORGE MACARTNEY, a grand-nephew of the late Lord Macartney, in compliance with whose will he assumed his name in lieu of that of Hume. Is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Antrim, and has sat as a Conservative since 1852. Is opposed to the repeal of religious disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. THE HON. THOMAS HENRY PARNHAM, a cousin of the Earl of Longford, and Captain of the 30th Foot. Is a Conservative, and was first elected in 1854, in place of his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Pakenham, killed at Inkerman. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant and admission of Jews. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

ARMAGH.—This city returns one member. Its population, which was 9189 in 1832, had risen at the last return to 10,245, but its registered electors showed a decrease from 442 to 318. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. L. Dobbin, Mr. W. Curry, Colonel J. D. Rawdon, Mr. R. S. Moore, Mr. J. W. Bond, and by its present member.

MR. STERNE BALL MILLER, Q.C., a member of the Irish Bar. He became a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He unsuccessfully contested the borough in 1855. Now first returned, as a supporter of Lord Derby's general policy.

ARMAGH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 220,651 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 196,420; and its registered electors showed an increase from 3342 to 4341. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Gosford and Lord Lurgan. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Viscount Acheson (now Earl of Gosford), Mr. J. M. Caulfield, and by its present members.

1. SIR WILLIAM VERNER, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for Tyrone, of which he has been High Sheriff, as well as of Monaghan and Armagh. Is Deputy Grand Master of the Orange Association, and a Lieut.-Colonel in the Army. Served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and has sat for the county since 1832. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. MAXWELL CLOSE, nephew of the late Lord Lurgan, and a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Armagh. Is now first returned, as a supporter of Lord Derby's policy.

ATHLONE.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6161 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6333; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 243 to 181. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. James Talbot (now Lord Talbot de Malahide), Capt. G. Mathew, Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. G. Beresford, Mr. D. H. Ferrall, the late Mr. John Collett, Mr. W. (now Judge) Keogh, the Hon. H. Handcock, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN ENNIS, a native of Dublin, for which he is a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant. Is also Governor of the Bank of Ireland, and Chairman of Midland Railway of Ireland. He was formerly a merchant in Dublin, and will give Lord Palmerston a general support. Is now first returned to Parliament.

BANDON.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 9820 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 8275; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 266 to 209. The entire local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Bandon. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Serjeant (now Judge) Jackson, Viscount Bernard (now Earl of Bandon), and by its present member.

THE HON. WILLIAM S. BERNARD, a younger son of the late Earl of Bandon. Is Captain of 1st Dragoon Guards, and a magistrate for county Cork. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Was M.P. for the borough in the first reformed Parliament; re-elected Feb. 1857, as a supporter of Lord Derby. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

BELFAST.—This borough returns two members. Its population, which was 49,230 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 99,660, or exactly 100 per cent.; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1659 to 2697. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Donegall. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lords Arthur and John Chichester, the Earl of Belfast (now Marquis of Donegall), Sir James Emerson Tennent, Mr. J. M. Cane, Mr. G. Dunbar, Mr. J. Gibson, Mr. (now Sir) W. G. Johnson, Mr. D. R. Ross, and by its present members.

1. MR. RICHARD DAVISON, a solicitor in the borough. Was first returned in 1852, as a Conservative; but in favour of Free-trade. Opposed to tenant right. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. HUGH M'CALMONT CAIRNS, a Chancery barrister and a Queen's counsel. Is a Liberal Conservative; in favour of Free-trade, and was first elected in 1852. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

CARLOW.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 9912 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,100; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 278 to 237. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Bruen and Bunbury families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. N. A. Vigors, F. Bruen, W. H. (afterwards Judge) Munn, T. G. Gibson, Captain B. V. Layard, the notorious John Sedgwick, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Has been High Sheriff of Carlow. He is a Conservative, and was first elected in 1853 on Mr. Sadleir becoming a Lord of the Treasury. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

CARLOW.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 81,549 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 88,157; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1246 to 2050. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Bunbury, Bruen, and Kavanagh. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Blackney, Mr. T. Wallace, the late Colonel H. Bruen, Mr. F. Kavanagh, Mr. A. Raphael, Mr. N. A. Vigors, the late Mr. T. Bunbury, Mr. John Ball (late Under Secretary for the Colonies), and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM B. MCCLINTOCK BUNBURY, a brother of the member for the county Louth, and a Commander in the Royal Navy. Assumed the additional name of Bunbury in 1846. Sat for the county 1846-52; re-elected Feb. 1853 on the death of Mr. H. Bruen. He is of Protestant and Conservative opinions. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. HENRY BRUEN, eldest son of the late Colonel H. Bruen, many years M.P. for the county. He is now first returned, as a gentleman of Protestant and Conservative opinions.

CARRICKFERGUS.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 8701 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 8498; and its registered electors showed a large decrease—from 1024 to 720. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Hertford, Donegall, and Downshire. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. C. H. Dobbs, Mr. P. Kirk, the Hon. W. H. Stapleton Cotton, and by its present member.

MR. WILLIAM C. DORRIS, a Wrangler of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a member of the Irish Bar. Is now first returned to Parliament as a follower of Lord Derby.

CASHIEL.—This city returns one member. Its population, which was 6971 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 5588; and its registered electors showed a large decrease—viz., from 277 to 111. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Serjeant Perring, Mr. Serjeant (now Chief Baron) Woulfe, Mr. J. Stock, and by its present member.

SIR TIMOTHY O'BRIEN, Bart., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the city of Dublin, and Governor of the Hibernian Bank; he has been twice Lord Mayor of Dublin. Is a Liberal, in favour of repeal, tenant right, and religious equality, and has sat since 1846. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

CAVAN.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 228,660 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 174,303; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2218 to 2850. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Lord Farnham. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (now Sir) John Young, Mr. H. Maxwell (now Lord Farnham), the Hon. S. R. Maxwell, Colonel H. J. Clements, and Mr. R. Burrows. Its present members are:

1. THE HON. JAMES PIERCE MAXWELL, a younger brother of Lord Farnham, Captain 60th Foot. A Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant. First elected in 1843. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. THE HON. HUGH ANNELEY, a younger brother of the Earl of Annesley, who was till recently M.P. for Great Grimsby. Is Lieutenant and Captain Scots Fusilier Guards. Served in the Crimea, where he was severely wounded. He is now first returned, as a follower of Lord Derby.

CLARE.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 258,262 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 212,720; but its registered electors showed a small increase—viz., from 2518 to 2581. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Mr. W. Vesey Fitzgerald (afterwards Lord Fitzgerald), and also Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who was returned for the county before the Catholic Relief Bill had passed, and thereby hastened on the carrying of that measure into effect. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Major W. N. McNamara, Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, Sir Lucius O'Brien (now Lord Inchiquin), Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, and by its present members.

1. MR. FRANCIS MCNAMARA CALVERT, a magistrate for the county of Clare, and is now first returned. He professes himself a member of the Irish "Independent Opposition."

2. LORD FRANCIS CONYNHAM, second son of the Marquis Conyngham. Is Captain in the Royal Navy; served against Russia, for which he has received two medals. He is now first returned, as a Liberal, and an advocate of reform and progress; in favour of the Maynooth grant and tenant right.

CLONMEL.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 12,256 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 13,505; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 521 to 379. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Bagwell family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. D. Ronayne, Mr. Serjeant (now Judge) Ball, Mr. Serjeant (now Judge) Pigot, the late Hon. Cecil Lawless, Mr. John O'Connell, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN BAGWELL, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Waterford and Tipperary, of which he has been High Sheriff. He was first elected Feb. 1847. He is a Liberal, and in favour of tenant right and the Maynooth grant, and abolition of ministers' money in Ireland. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

COLERAINE.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 5752 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 6255; and its registered electors showed an increase from 207 to 222. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Beresford family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir J. P. Beresford, Bart., Mr. Alderman Cepeland, Mr. E. Litton, Lord Naas (now M.P. for Cocker mouth), and by its present member.

MR. JOHN HOYD, a D.C.L. of Edinburgh; a Deputy Lieutenant for Londonderry; and a magistrate for Antrim and Coleraine. Is a Conservative, but in favour of Free-trade. He sat for the borough in two Parliaments previous to the last.

CORK.—This city returns two members. Its population, which was 107,660 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 86,465; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 4322 to 3039. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Mr. D. Callaghan, Dr. H. Baldwin, Colonel (now Sir) H. Chatterton, Messrs. J. Leicester, F. B. Beamish, A. McCarthy (now M.P. for co. Cork), and by its present members.

1. MR. FRANCIS B. BEAMISH, a brother-in-law of Lord Kingsale. A Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, and extension of the suffrage. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. WILLIAM TRANT FAGAN, a merchant and Alderman at Cork. He is a Liberal, and in favour of tenant right, Free-trade, and religious liberty. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

CORK.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 760,366 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 651,152; but its registered electors showed a large increase—viz., from 3844 to 13,192. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Bandon, Shannon, Lisowel, and Kingston. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. G. S. Barry, Mr. R. Longfield, Mr. E. B. Roche (now Lord Fermoy), Dr. M. Power, Mr. Y. Scully, and by its present members.

1. MR. RICHARD DEASY, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the Irish Bar. Was first elected in 1855, and is a member of the Independent Opposition. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. ALEXANDER MCARTHY, a member of the Irish Bar, and a magistrate for the county of Cork. Is returned as an independent supporter of Lord Palmerston. Formerly sat for the city of Cork.

DONEGAL.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 238,104 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 254,288; but its registered electors showed a large increase—viz., from 1448 to 3743. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises Conyngham and Donegall. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Col. E. M. Conolly, and by its present members.

1. SIR EDMUND S. HAYES, Bart., a Deputy Lieutenant for Donegal, for which he has sat since 1831. Is a Conservative, and in favour of religious education; opposed to Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. THOMAS CONOLLY, a son of the late Colonel Conolly, M.P., and a cousin of the Earl of Longford. Is a Conservative, but in favour of tenant right in Ireland; first elected 1849, in the place of his father, who had represented the county for eighteen years.

DOWNPATRICK.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 4779 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 4013; and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease—viz., from 507 to 236. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Ker family. Among its more noted members before the Reform Act may be mentioned the name of the Right Hon. John Wilson Croker. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. W. Maxwell, the late Mr. D. Ker, his son Mr. D. S. Ker, the Hon. C. S. Hardinge (now Viscount Hardinge), and by its present member.

MR. RICHARD KER, a grandson of the second Marquis of Londonderry, and brother of the late M.P. for county Down. He is a Liberal Conservative, and in favour of the Maynooth grant; will give Lord Palmerston an independent support. He was first elected Feb. 1857, just before the dissolution. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

DOWNSHIRE.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 352,571 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 317,778; but its registered electors showed an increase from 3130 to 10,028. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquises of Downshire and Londonderry. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the celebrated Lord Castlereagh (many years Foreign Secretary). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord A. Hill (now Lord Sandys), by the Earl of Hillsborough (now Marquis of Downshire), by Lord Castlereagh (now Marquis of Londonderry), by Mr. D. S. Ker, and by its present members.

1. LORD ARTHUR EDWIN HILL, a brother of the Marquis of Downshire, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Downshire Militia. He is a Conservative, but opposed to the restoration of agricultural protection; elected 1845 on his brother's accession to the Peerage.

2. MR. WILLIAM BROWNLOW FORDE, grand-nephew of the 1st Lord Lurgan, a magistrate for Downshire; formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th Foot. He is now first returned, as a supporter of Lord Derby's policy.

DROGHEDA.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 17,365 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 16,876; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 560 to 601. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. A. C. O'Dwyer, Mr. R. Plunkett, the Right Hon. Sir W. Somerville, Bart. (now M.P. for Canterbury), and by its present member.

MR. JAMES MCANN, a merchant in the borough, of which he has been Sheriff. Is a Liberal, in favour of Parliamentary reform, secular education, and tenant right. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

DUBLIN.—This city returns two members. Its population, which was 250,000 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 254,851; and its registered electors showed an increase from 7008 to 11,290. Among its more noted members in olden time may be mentioned the late Right Hon. H. Grattan. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. D. O'Connell, Mr. E. S. Ruthven, Mr. G. A. Hamilton (now M.P. for the University), Mr. J. B. West, Mr. W. H. Gregory (now M.P. for county Galway), Mr. R. Hutton, Mr. John Reynolds, and by its present members.

1. MR. EDWARD GREGAN, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the Irish Bar. Sat for the city since 1811 in the Conservative interest. Is opposed to the Maynooth grant and the removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. JOHN VANCE, an Irish and Colonial merchant, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Is a Conservative; opposed to secular education. Unsuccessfully contested Canterbury in 1817. First elected for Dublin, 1852. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DUBLIN.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 175,987 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 147,566; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2925 to 4861. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Meath, Lord Talbot de Malahide, and Sir C. Dromville, Bart. Among its more noted members may be mentioned Colonel (afterwards Lord) Talbot. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. G. Evans, Mr. C. Fitzsimon (late Clerk of the House), Lord Brabazon (now Earl of Meath), and by its present members.

1. MR. THOMAS EDWARD TAYLOR, a cousin of the Marquis of Headfort, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Dublin; a Lieutenant-Colonel unattached. Has sat for the county since 1841 as a Conservative; opposed to Maynooth grant and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. JAMES HANS HAMILTON, a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Dublin. He has sat since 1841 for the county, which his father represented for many years. Is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY. returns two members. Its constituency, embracing all those Masters of Arts whose names are on its books, was 2638 in 1832, but had fallen at the last Census to 1789. Among its more noted members in former days may be mentioned the late Lord Plunkett, and the Right Hon. J. Wilson Croker. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Serjeant (now Judge) Lefroy, the Right Hon. F. Shaw, Mr. Serjeant (afterwards Judge) Jackson, and by its present members.

1. MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, a Graduate of Trinity College, Oxford; a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Dublin. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Derby, in 1852. Formerly sat for the city of Dublin, having been seated on petition, 1836, vice Mr. D. O'Connell. Has sat for the University since 1842. Is in favour of Scriptural religious education; opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH NAPIER, who represents a branch of the Scotch family of Napier, and who is a member of the Irish Bar. He was Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby. Is a Conservative, and in favour of religious education. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DUNDALK.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 10,750 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 10,782; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 318 to 267. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. O'Reilly, Mr. W. Sharman Crawford, Sir T. N. Redington, Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., Mr. C. C. McTavish, Mr. W. T. McCullagh (now M.P. for Yarmouth), and by its present member.

MR. GEORGE BOWYER, the eldest son of Sir G. Bowyer, Bart. A barrister-at-law, formerly reader in law at the Middle Temple, a Deputy Lieutenant for Berks, and D.C.L. of Oxon. Is a Catholic, and a member of the Independent Opposition party. In favour of civil and religious liberty, tenant right, and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DUNGANNON.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 3768 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3934; and its registered electors showed an increase from 154 to 158. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Ranfurly. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. J. J. Knox, Viscount Northland (now Earl of Ranfurly), the present Viscount Northland, and by its present member.

THE HON. WILLIAM STUART KNOX, a son of the Earl of Ranfurly, and Major 21st Fusiliers, late Captain 85th Foot. He was formerly a Groom in Waiting on the Queen. He is a Conservative, but in favour of the principle of tenant right. Has sat for the borough since 1851. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

DUNGARVAN.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6519 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 8625; and its registered electors showed a large decrease, viz.—from 677 to 314. The chief local influence is in the hands of Duke of Devonshire. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. G. Lamb, Mr. E. Jacob, the late Sir M. O'Loughlin, Mr. John Power, the Hon. C. O'Callaghan, the late Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, the Hon. Charles Ponsonby, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, a member of the Irish Bar, and editor of the *Cork Examiner*. Has been Mayor of Cork. He is a Liberal, and in favour of tenant right and civil and religious liberty. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

ENNIS.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 9727 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 9318; and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 222 to 143. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Lord Inchiquin. Among its more noted members before the Reform Act may be mentioned Mr. W. Smith O'Brien. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. F. Macnamara, the late Mr. H. Bridgeman, the O'Gorman Mahon, and by its present member.

THE RIGHT HON. JOHN DAVID FITZGERALD, a member of the Irish Bar, and Attorney-General for Ireland. Is a Liberal. In favour of tenant right, secular education, and civil and religious liberty. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

ENNIISKILL.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6796 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 5636; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 212 to 172. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Enniskillen. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Hon. A. H. Cole, the Hon. H. A. Cole, and by its present member.

MR. JAMES WHITESIDE, a member of the Irish Bar, and was Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Derby, in 1852. Is a Conservative, and in favour of religious education. Has sat for the borough since 1851. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

FERMANAGH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 149,552 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 115,978; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1429 to 3497. The chief local influence is in the hands of the family of Archdall, and the Earl of Enniskillen. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late General Archdall, the present Earl of Enniskillen (then Lord Cole), the late Sir A. Brooke, and by its present members.

1. THE HON. HENRY ARTHUR COLE, next brother to the Earl of Enniskillen, a magistrate for Fermanagh, and formerly Captain 7th Hussars. He formerly sat for Enniskillen, and was first returned for the county in 1855. He is a Conservative, and opposed to the Maynooth grant. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. CAPTAIN MERVYN ARCHDALL, nephew of the late General Archdall, M.P., and whom he succeeded in the representation of the county in 1834; a Deputy Lieutenant for Fermanagh, and formerly Captain 6th Dragoons. He is a Conservative, opposed to the Maynooth grant. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

GALWAY.—This borough returns two members. Its population, which was 23,120 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 24,067; and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease—viz., from 2083 to 1038. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Blake and Daly families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. L. Macneil, Mr. Martin Joseph Blake, Mr. A. H. Lynch, Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., the Right Hon. J. H. Monahan, and by its present members.

1. MR. ANTHONY O'FLAHERTY, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Is a Liberal, in favour of repeal, tenant right, and the ballot. Has sat for the borough since 1847. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. LORD DUNKELIN, the eldest son of the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream Guards. Served in the Crimea, and was taken prisoner to St. Petersburg. Was formerly Aide-de-Camp and State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Is now first returned, as a Liberal, in favour of civil and religious liberty, moderate reform, and the Maynooth grant.

GALWAY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 694,287 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 238,129, but its registered electors showed a slight increase—viz., from 3059 to 3191. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Dunsandle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the families of Blake and Burke. Among its more noted members in former times may be mentioned the late Right Hon. Denis Daly and the eccentric Richard Martin. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. T. Martin, Mr. J. Daly, Mr. J. J. Bodkin, Mr. C. St. George, Captain T. A. Bellew, and by its present members.

1. SIR THOMAS J. BURKE, Bart., a gentleman of landed property in the county, and formerly Captain 1st Dragoon Guards. He is a Liberal, and has represented the county since 1847. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. WILLIAM HENRY GREGORY, grandson of the late Right Hon. W. Gregory, Under-Secretary for Ireland; a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county Galway. Sat as a Conservative for Dublin city in 1842; now returned as a supporter of Lord Palmerston's Government.

KERRY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 219,989 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 238,241; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1161 to 5222. The chief local

influence is in the hands of the Earl of Kinnaree and the Marquis of Lansdowne (who is also Earl of Kerry). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Messrs. F. W. Mullins, C. O'Connell, Morgan, J. O'Connell, A. Blennerhassett, the Hon. W. Browne, and by its present members.

1. LORD CASTLEROSSE, only son of the Earl of Kinnaree. A Deputy Lieutenant for Kerry, and Comptroller of the Household. Is a Liberal. In favour of Free-trade and tenant right. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. HENRY ARTHUR HERBERT, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Kerry. Is a Liberal, and has been appointed the successor to Mr. Horsman as Secretary for Ireland. In favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. First elected in 1847. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KILDARE.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 108,400 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 96,627; but its registered electors showed a large increase—viz., from 1122 to 2774. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Leinster. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. E. Ruthven, Mr. R. More O'Ferrall, Mr. R. Arelbold, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Naas (now M.P. for Cocker-mouth), and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM H. FORD COGAN, a member of the Irish Bar, and a magistrate for Wicklow. Is a Liberal, and one of the Independent Irish party, in favour of civil and religious liberty, free-trade, tenant right, vote by ballot. First elected in 1852. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. DAVID O'CONNOR HENCHY, a magistrate for Kildare. Is a Liberal, and one of the Independent Irish party, in favour of Free-trade and of tenant right. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KILKENNY.—This city returns one member. Its population, which was 23,740 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 20,283; but its registered electors showed an increase from 562 to 661. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Ormonde family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. Sullivan, Mr. D. O'Connell, the late Mr. Joseph Hume, Mr. John O'Connell, and by its present member.

MR. MICHAEL SULLIVAN, a merchant at Kilkenny. A Liberal, and one of the Independent party, in favour of repeal, Free-trade, tenant right, and the ballot. First returned in 1847. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

KILKENNY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 169,691 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 139,931; but its registered electors showed a large increase from 1246 to 5036. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Ormonde family and the Earl of Bessborough. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. P. Butler, Mr. W. F. Finn, Major G. Bryan, Messrs. P. S. Butler, R. Smithwicke, Sergeant Shee, and by its present members.

1. MR. JOHN GREENE, formerly Lieutenant in 5th Light Dragoons and afterwards in 7th Dragoon Guards. He is a Liberal, in favour of radical reform, repeal, and tenant right, and of civil and religious liberty. Has sat since 1847. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. THE HON. LEOPOLD G. AGAR-ELLIS, next brother of Viscount Clifden, and a nephew of the Earl of Carlisle. Is a Captain R.N. He is now first returned, as a Liberal, in favour of civil and religious liberty, tenant right, and the Maynooth grant.

KING'S COUNTY returns two members. Its population, which was 144,096 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 112,875; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1310 to 2397. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Rosse and Charleville. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Oxmantown (now Earl of Rosse), Mr. N. Fitzsimon, the Hon. J. C. Westmore, Sir A. Armstrong, Bart., and by its present members.

1. MR. PATRICK O'BRIEN, the eldest son of Sir T. O'Brien, Bart., M.P. for Cashel, and a member of the Irish Bar. An Independent Liberal, in favour of the ballot, religious equality, and tenant right. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. LOUIS HENRY BLAND, a Graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and a member of the Irish Bar. A Liberal, and one of the Independent party. Has sat since 1852. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

KINSALE.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6897 in 1832, had declined at the last Census to 5711; and its registered electors also showed a decrease from 206 to 139. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Colonel Stawell, Colonel H. Thomas, Mr. P. Mahony, Mr. W. H. (now Judge) Watson, Mr. R. S. Guinness, Mr. (now Sir) B. Hawes, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN ISAAC HEARD, Is a Deputy Lieutenant for Cork, of which he has been High Sheriff. First elected for the borough in 1852. Is a Moderate Liberal. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LEITRIM.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 141,303 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 111,808; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 1318 to 1265. The chief local influence is in the hands of Mr. White and the Earl of Leitrim. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Samuel White the late Lord Clements, the present Earl of Leitrim, and by its present members.

1. MR. HUGH LYONS MONTGOMERY, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Leitrim. Is a Conservative, but in favour of tenant right. Was first elected in 1852. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JOHN BRADY, a surgeon retired from practice, and a member of the College of Surgeons. Is a Liberal of the Independent party. Is in favour of tenant right, the ballot, and Free-trade. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LIMERICK.—This city returns two members. Its population, which was 66,375 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 52,268; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 2868 to 1144. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. W. Roche, Sir D. Roche, Mr. John O'Brien, Mr. James Kelly, Mr. John O'Connell, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey (now Duke of Norfolk), Mr. R. Potter, and by its present members.

1. MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM RUSSELL, a member of the Irish Bar, and a merchant in Limerick and London. A Liberal, in favour of Free-trade, tenant right, and civil and religious liberty; but opposed to repeal and the ballot. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JAMES O'BRIEN, a brother of John O'Brien, Esq., late M.P. for the borough; a Sergeant-at-Law, and Bench of King's Inn, Dublin. A Liberal, in favour of tenant right, and opposed to religious endowments. First returned in 1854. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LIMERICK.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 233,505 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 201,619; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2565 to 5079. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Clare and Dunraven, and the O'Brien family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the Hon. R. Fitzgibbon (now Earl of Clare), Mr. W. Smith O'Brien (expelled the House in 1848 for his share in the Irish rebellion), Mr. Caleb Powl, Mr. S. Dickson, the late Mr. W. Gould, and by its present members.

1. THE RIGHT HON. WM. MONSELL, a Deputy Lieutenant for Limerick, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is President of the Board of Health, and has been Clerk to the Ordnance. Is a Liberal; in favour of the removal of Jewish and other religious disabilities. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. STEPHEN EDWARD DE VERE, next brother to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., and nephew of Lord Montagu. Is a member of the Irish Bar. Is author of pamphlets on Ireland. First returned in 1855. He is a Liberal, and supporter of Lord Palmerston. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LISBURN.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6201 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7521; and its registered electors showed an increase from 91 to 188. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Hertford. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Captain H. Meynell, the late Sir Horace Seymour, Sir J. Emerson Tennent, Mr. R. I. Smyth, Mr. J. J. Aitchardson, and by its present member.

MR. JONATHAN RICHARDSON, a cousin of the late member. He enters Parliament for the first time, as an unpledged Liberal Conservative, but is in favour of tenant right and Free-trade.

LONDONDERRY.—This city returns one member. Its population, which was 14,020 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 15,196; and its registered electors showed an increase from 611 to 724. The chief local influence is in the hands of the families of Beresford and Ferguson. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by its present member.

SIR ROBERT A. FERGUSON, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Londonderry, and Colonel of the Londonderry Militia. He was first elected for the borough in 1830. Is a moderate Liberal, in favour of Free-trade. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

LONDONDERRY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 222,416 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 191,744; but its registered electors showed a large increase—viz., from 2172 to 4305. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Beresford and Bateson families, and the Marquis of Londonderry. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Admiral T. Jones, Sir R. Bateson, by his eldest son the late Mr. Robert Bateson, and by another son, Mr. T. Bateson, and by its present members.

1. MR. JAMES JOHNSTONE CLARKE, a magistrate for county Londonderry, of which he has been High Sheriff, 1849. A general supporter of Lord Derby's party. First returned in March last, previous to the late general election. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. SAMUEL GREENE, a member of the Irish Bar. Is now first returned, as a Liberal, in favour of religious equality, ballot, and tenant right.

LONGFORD.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 112,391 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 83,198; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1294 to 2321. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Longford and Granard and Colonel H. White. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. L. White,

Mr. J. H. Rorke, Mr. A. Lefroy, the late Viscount Forbes, Mr. Charles Fox, Mr. S. W. Blackall, the late Right Hon. It. More O'Ferrall, the late Mr. R. M. Fox, Mr. H. G. Hughes (late Solicitor-General for Ireland), and by its present members.

1. COLONEL FULKE S. GREVILLE, a son-in-law of the Marquis of Westminster, Deputy Lieutenant for Longford, Vice-Lieutenant of Westmeath, and Colonel of the Westmeath Militia. A Liberal; in favour of wide reform, tenant right, and repeal. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. COLONEL HENRY WHITE, son of the late Luke White, of Dublin, formerly M.P. for the county of Leitrim; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Longford, and Colonel of the Longford Militia. He formerly sat for the county of Dublin and for the county of Longford. Is a Liberal, in favour of a large measure of reform, civil and religious equality, the Maynooth grant, and tenant right.

LOUTH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 108,171 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 81,045; and its registered electors showed an increase from 863 to 2078. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lords Massareene, Bellew, Clermont, and Roden. Among its more noted members before the Reform Act may be mentioned the late Right Hon. R. J. Sheil. Since that time it has been represented by Mr. T. Fitzgerald, Mr. R. M. Bellew, Mr. H. Chester, Mr. T. Fortescue (now Lord Clermont), the Hon. T. V. Dawson, Mr. Tristram Kennedy, and by its present members.

1. MR. CHICHESTER S. FORTESCUE, a brother of Lord Clermont. Is a Deputy Lieutenant for the county. Was a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen. Is a Liberal; in favour of reform, Free-trade, and civil and religious liberty. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, brother of Captain Banbury, M.P. Educated at Sandhurst. A magistrate for county Louth, and Deputy Lieutenant for county Fermanagh; and has been High Sheriff of Louth. He is a supporter of Lord Derby.

MALLOW.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 7688 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 6851; and its registered electors showed a decrease from 458 to 143. The entire local influence is in the hands of Sir C. D. Jephson Norreys. After the Reform Act Mr. O'Neill Daunt was elected, but he was unseated on petition in a few weeks, and the borough has since been represented by its present member, SIR CHARLES DENHAM JEPHSON NORREYS, Bart., a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cork. Is a Liberal, in favour of Free-trade and secular education; has sat for the borough since 1826. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

MAYO.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 266,576 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 274,716; but its registered electors showed a slight increase—viz., from 1350 to 1395. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Sligo. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Dominick Browne (now Lord Oranmore), the late Mr. Dillon Browne, the late Sir W. Brabazon, Messrs. Mark Blake, J. M. McDonnell, G. O. Higgins, and by its present members.

1. MR. GEORGE HENRY MOORE, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Mayo. Leader of the Irish Opposition party; in favour of Free-trade, the ballot, repeal of the Union, and tenant right. Has sat for the county since 1847. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. ROGER WILLIAM HENRY PALMER, only son of Sir W. H. Palmer, Bart., of Castle Lachin, county of Mayo, and Lieutenant 2nd Life Guards; late Lieutenant 11th Hussars, in which regiment he served in the Crimea. Has received the Crimean medal with four clasps. He is now first returned, as a Liberal Conservative, and willing to support Lord Palmerston.

MEATH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 176,328 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 139,766; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1520 to 4218. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earls of Fingal and Darnley and the Marquis of Headfort. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Mr. H. Grattan, the late Mr. F. Lucas (editor of the *Table*), and by its present members.

1. MR. MATTHEW ELIAS CORBALLY, a brother-in-law of the Earl of Fingal, Vice-Lieutenant of Meath, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is a Liberal, and has sat for the county since 1840. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. EDWARD MACLEVOY, a magistrate for the county of Meath, and was formerly Lieutenant 6th Dragoon Guards. He was returned in 1856 as successor of the late Mr. F. Lucas, and is one of the Independent Opposition. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

MONAGHAN.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 195,532 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 143,410; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2139 to 4119. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lords Rossmore and Bayne. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (now Lord) Bayne, Mr. Sergeant Perkin, the Hon. H. P. Westmore (now Lord Rossmore), Mr. E. Lucas, Mr. E. P. Shirley (now M.P. for South Warwickshire), the late Hon. T. V. Dawson, and by its present members.

1. MR. CHARLES POWELL LESLIE, son of C. P. Leslie, Esq., formerly M.P. for Monaghan, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Monaghan. Is a Conservative, and in favour of national religious education; opposed to the Maynooth grant, and removal of Jewish disabilities. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. SIR GEORGE FOSTER, Bart., Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a member of the Irish Bar; also a Deputy Lieutenant for Louth and Monaghan. He is a Conservative, and in favour of agricultural protection. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

NEW ROSS.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 6281 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 7643; and its registered electors showed an increase from 130 to 171. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Talbot and Tottenham families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. (now Lord) Bayne, Mr. C. G. Duffy, and by its present member.

MR. CHARLES TOTTENHAM, a Deputy Lieutenant for Wexford. Sat for the borough before the Reform Act. In favour of a settlement of the question of tenant right, and of civil and religious liberty, national education, the Maynooth grant, and repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

NEWRY.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 13,369 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 11,972; and its registered electors showed a still larger decrease—from 1017 to 517. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Lord Marcus Hill, Mr. D. C. Brady, Mr. John Ellis, the late Viscount Newry, Mr. E. G. Halliwell, and by its present member.

MR. WILLIAM KIRK, a merchant at Annevale, and a magistrate for the county Armagh. He is a Liberal Conservative, in favour of moderate reform, tenant right, and national education. First elected 1852. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

PORTARLINGTON.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 3091 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 3106; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 137 to 71. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Earl of Portarlington. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Right Hon. G. Dawson Damer, Colonel F. P. Dunne, and by its present member.

1. MR. LIONEL DAWSON DAMER, cousin of the Earl of Portarlington, and eldest son of the late Right Hon. George L. Dawson Damer, who sat for many years for the borough. He enters Parliament for the first time as a supporter of Lord Derby.

QUEEN'S COUNTY returns two members. Its population, which was 145,843 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 109,747; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1471 to 2747. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord De Vesci, the Earl of Portarlington, and the families of Coote and Fitzpatrick. Among its more noted members may be mentioned the late Sir H. Parnell (afterwards Lord Congleton), and Mr. Wellesley Pole (now Earl of Mornington). Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. P. Lalor, the Hon. T. Vesey (now Lord De Vesci), the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, and by its present members.

1. SIR CHARLES H. COOTE, Bart., Premier Baronet of Ireland and Colonel of the Queen's County Militia. Has sat for the Queen's County since 1821. Is a Liberal Conservative. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. MICHAEL DUNNE, a magistrate for the county, a Liberal, and one of the Independent party. Is in favour of tenant right. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

ROSCOMMON.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 239,903 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 173,793; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1664 to 2236. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lords Lorton and De Freyne, and Mr. E. K. Tenison. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late O'Connor Don and his father, and by its present members.

1. MR. OLIVER JOHN D. GRACE, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Roscommon, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is a Liberal; in favour of tenant right; but opposed to repeal. Has sat for the county since 1847. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, brother of Lord De Freyne. A Liberal. Will give Lord Palmerston a conditional and independent support. Has sat for the county since 1832. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

SLIGO.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 12,762 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 12,272; and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 418 to 336. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Wynne family and Lord Palmerston. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John Martin, Mr. C. Towneley, the late notorious John Sadler, the Right Hon. John Wynne, and by its present member.

MR. JOHN PATRICK SOMERS, a magistrate for Sligo. Is a Liberal, and a general supporter of Lord Palmerston's domestic and foreign policy. Has sat for the borough in several previous Parliaments.

SLIGO.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 171,508 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 128,769; but its

registered electors showed a large increase—viz., from 695 to 2105. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Cooper and Gore-Booth families. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Col. A. Perceval, Mr. J. Fiolliott, Mr. W. R. Ormsby Gore, Mr. R. Swift, and by its present members.

1. MR. EDWARD JOSHUA COOPER, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for county Sligo, and a supporter of Lord Derby's policy. Sat for the county in several previous Parliaments.

2. SIR ROBERT GORE-BOOTH, Bart., a Graduate of Queen's College, Cambridge, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county, for which he has sat since 1850. Is a Conservative. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

TIPPERARY.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 482,908 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 323,329; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2369 to 6760. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Maher family and Lords Dunally and Donoughmore. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Hon. C. O'Callaghan, the late Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, Mr. R. O'way-Cave, Mr. V. Maher, Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. N. Maher, Mr. F. Scully, and by its present members.

1. MR. DANIEL O'DONOGHUE, commonly called "The O'Donoghue of the Glens," a nephew of the late Daniel O'Connell. First elected a few days previous to the late dissolution as one of the "Irish Independent Opposition."

2. MR. LAURENCE WALDRON, a member of the Irish Bar, and a magistrate for Tipperary. Unsuccessfully contested the county a few weeks previous to the general election. Is a Liberal, in favour of the ballot, and a "general political opponent of every Government that will not redress Irish grievances."

TRALEE.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 9562 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,363; and its registered electors showed an increase from 180 to 228. Since the Reform Act it has been represented (with the exception of a few months) by Mr. Maurice O'Connell and his brother, its present member.

MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL, son of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P. He is a Liberal; in favour of repeal, the ballot, and tenant right. Formerly sat for Dundalk and for Waterford. Elected for Tralee in 1853 on the death of his brother, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, who had represented it for twenty years. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

TYRONE.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 302,493 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 251,865; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1151 to 5692. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Marquis of Abercorn. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Hugh Stewart, Viscount Alcuin (afterwards Earl of Caledon), and by its present members.

1. LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON, brother of the Marquis of Abercorn. A Deputy Lieutenant for Tyrone and Lieut. Colonel of Donegal Militia. Was Treasurer of the Household under Lord Derby. A Conservative; in favour of Free-trade and moderate reform. Has sat for the county since 1839. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. THE RIGHT HON. HENRY T. LOWRY-CORRY, uncle of the Earl of Belmore. Has been successively Comptroller of the household, a Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary to the Admiralty. Has sat for the county since 1826. Is a Liberal Conservative. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

WATERFORD.—This city returns two members. Its population, which was 28,821 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 26,667; and its registered electors showed a corresponding decrease from 1241 to 1135. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., Mr. W. Christmas, Mr. (now Sir) Thomas Wyse, Mr. W. M. Reade, Mr. T. Meagher, Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., Mr. H. Keating, and by its present members.

1. MR. MICHAEL D. HASSARD, a native of Waterford, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. Is now first returned, as a Conservative, but will give Lord Palmerston an independent support.

2. MR. J. ALOYSIUS BLAKE, formerly a merchant in the city of Waterford, of which he has been Mayor since 1855. Is now first elected, as one of the "Irish Independent party." In favour of "religious equality in the fullest sense of the word."

WATERFORD.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 148,677 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 135,836; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1448 to 3248. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Waterford, and Lord Stuart de Decies. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. J. M. Gaiway, the late Sir H. Keane, Bart., Mr. P. Power, Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., Mr. W. Villiers Stuart, the Hon. R. S. Carw (now Lord Carew), Mr. John Power, Mr. H. Keating, and by its present members.

1. MR. NICHOLAS MAHON POWER, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Waterford. A Liberal; in favour of repeal and tenant right. Has sat for the county since 1847. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. JOHN ESMONDE, nephew of Sir T. Esmonde, Bart., and a member of the Irish Bar. A Liberal; in favour of tenant right and civil and religious liberty. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WESTMEATH.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 148,161 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 107,510; and its registered electors showed an increase from 1395 to 3132, or more than 100 per cent. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lords Longford and Castlemaine and the Nugent family. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by the late Sir M. L. Chapman and Sir R. Nagle, Mr. Hugh M. Tuile, Sir B. Chapman, Sir Percy Nugent, Mr. Pollard Urquhart, and by its present members.

1. MR. WILLIAM HENRY MAGAN, a magistrate for the county of Westmeath; formerly Capt. 4th Light Dragoons; a Liberal, in favour of the ballot and repeal of the Union; has sat for the county since 1847. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. SIR RICHARD LEVINGE, a Deputy Lieutenant for Westmeath, and Lieut.-Col. of the Militia of the county, of which he has been High Sheriff. Is now first returned, as one of the Independent Opposition party; in favour of tenant right and religious equality.

WEXFORD.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 10,670 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 11,252; and its registered electors showed an increase from 265 to 348. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. C. A. Walker, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., and by its present member.

MR. JOHN THOMAS DEVEREUX, a merchant at Wexford, and Deputy Lieutenant for the county. A Liberal, and one of the Independent party. Is in favour of repeal and tenant right. Has sat for the borough since 1847. Was absent from the division on Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

WEXFORD.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 182,991 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 180,176; but its registered electors showed an increase from 2907 to 5917. The chief local influence is in the hands of Lord Carew and the Marquis of Ely. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. R. S. Carew (afterwards Lord Carew), Mr. H. Lambert, Mr. C. Waddy, Mr. J. Maher, Sir James Power, Captain V. P. Hutton, Mr. James Fagan, Mr. H. Grogan-Morgan, and by its present members.

1. MR. PATRICK MAHON, a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a barrister of the Oxford circuit. Is a Liberal, in favour of tenant right in Ireland, and one of the Irish Independent opposition. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

2. MR. JOHN HATCHELL, only son of the Right Hon. John Hatchell, late Attorney-General for Ireland, and a member of the Irish Bar. He is now first returned, as a Liberal, in favour of civil and religious liberty, Maynooth grant, and "a comprehensive measure of tenant right."

WICKLOW.—This county returns two members. Its population, which was 122,301 in 1832, had fallen at the last Census to 99,237; but its registered electors showed an increase from 1566 to 3330. The chief local influence is in the hands of Earl Fitzwilliam. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., Mr. James Grattan, the late Colonel W. Acton, and by its present members.

1. VISCOUNT MILTON, the eldest son of Earl Fitzwilliam; Lieut.-Col. of the 1st West York Yeomanry Cavalry; a magistrate for Northampton, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire. Sat formerly for Malton. Has sat for the county since 1847. Is a Liberal, and a supporter of Lord Palmerston. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

2. MR. WILLIAM W. FITZWILLIAM-HUME, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Wicklow, of which he has been High Sheriff. He is a Liberal Conservative; opposed to a reversal of Free-trade, and to the Tenant-right League; but in favour of a modified tenant right. Voted with Mr. Cobden on the China question.

YOUGHAL.—This borough returns one member. Its population, which was 9600 in 1832, had risen at the last Census to 9939; but its registered electors showed a decrease from 297 to 251. The chief local influence is in the hands of the Duke of Devonshire. Since the Reform Act it has been represented by Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Frederick J. Howard, the Hon. C. C. Cavendish (now M.P. for Bucks), Mr. T. Chisholm Anstey, and by its present member.

MR. ISAAC BUTT, Q.C., a Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin (where he was formerly Professor of Political Economy) and a member of the Irish Bar. Sat for Harwich in 1852. Is a Conservative, with strong Liberal tendencies. Voted against Mr. Cobden's resolutions on China.

ERRATA.—Brighton: Sir G. B. Pechell was first elected in Dec., 1834, not in 1832, as stated.
Lancs: Sir James Scarlett never sat for this borough. He was twice an unsuccessful candidate; viz., in 1812 and 1818.

We are

OPENING OF THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.

GRANTHAM TO SLEAFORD.

THE Railway between Sleaford and Grantham is now finished, and will be opened on Monday next, the 15th June, for public traffic. A large number of shareholders will travel over the line this day (Saturday, the 13th), and partake of a Dinner given by the Directors and contractors of the railway, a report of which we shall give in our next. The following account of the country through which the railway passes will be read with interest, and has been obligingly furnished by the Rev. Mr. Trollope, of Leasingham, Sleaford. The drawings are by Mr. S. Read.

SLEAFORD.

There is not a better-regulated, a cleaner, or a more rapidly-improving town in the county of Lincoln than Sleaford, forming the capital, as it were, of a large surrounding agricultural district, studded with many groups of villages. Here the electoral privileges of its inhabitants are exercised with moderation, whilst they are stripped of all that accompanying lingering bitterness so frequently exhibited elsewhere; and here no sad contests between Churchmen and Dissenters, nor between employers and the employed, are suffered to disturb the calm surface of that peace by which the whole Christian body was intended to be distinguished from all others. Happy in the possession of a most amiable Vicar, of honourable members of the legal profession, of efficient medical practitioners, a noted architectural firm, and a respectable body of merchants and tradesmen, we rejoice to be able to announce that such a town, together with the locale around it, hitherto forming a sort of territorial oasis, has now been blended into that group of happier districts already intimately connected together by those iron bands which, contrary to the usual signification of that term, will render it *free*—free to trade, free to travel, free to learn. Well paved, well lighted, and, above all, well drained, Sleaford may, in common with Malines, be justly termed "*Le propre*." Much has been done here during the last thirty years to justify us in terming it an im-



SLEAFORD CHURCH AND MARKET-PLACE.

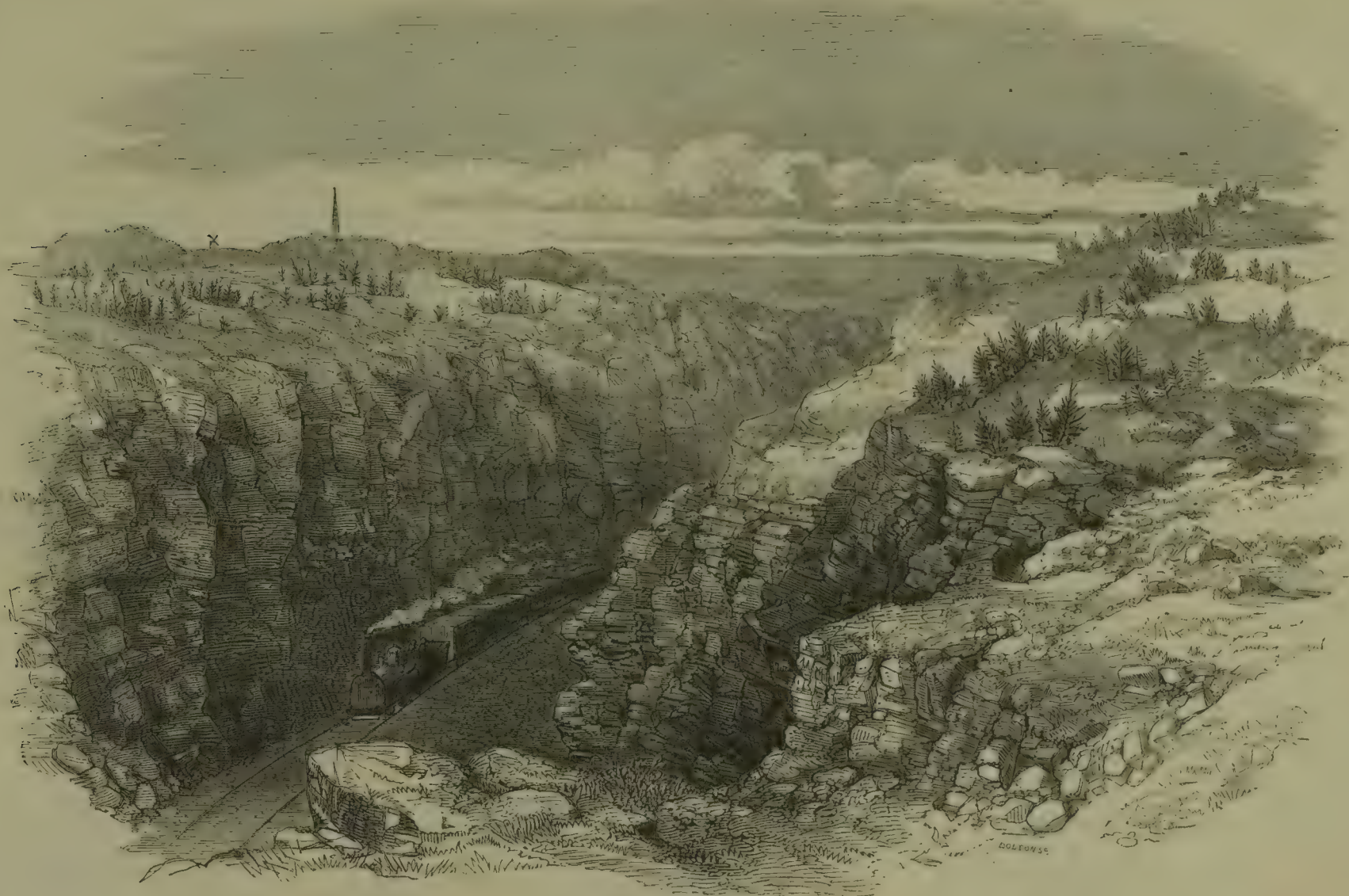
proving town. During that period a handsome and spacious Sessions House has been built, a set of highly-ornamented almshouses, to which is attached a chapel (an establishment originally founded by the great Sleaford benefactor, Sir Robert Carre, and now in the act of being greatly amplified), national and infant schools, a well-situated cemetery, a beautiful monument raised in honour of the late H. Handley, Esq., a native of the town; whilst amply sufficient funds have just been readily raised for the purpose of erecting a Corn Exchange—a design which will be carried out during the present year; and now we doubt not but that Sleaford's growth will be developed still further, perhaps with unanticipated rapidity.

Whilst we are sanguine as to the future, however, and busy with the present, let us not be indifferent as to the past history of Sleaford, but suffer the chroniclers and historians of ages long gone by to display some of their painstaking labours in our behalf. Whether any Corintian settlement had been established on the present site of Sleaford previous to the Roman invasion is extremely uncertain, but it was undoubtedly occupied by that last-named great people, although we have not the slightest trace of the appellation by which it was then known. When the Romans had penetrated to this point, probably in the reign of Claudius, and had formed that ancient portion of the great Ermine-street branching from the main trunk near Castor, in Northamptonshire, to the Old Place, Sleaford, under the term of "Mareham-lane," and when they had finished that still greater work, the Car-dyke, a navigable canal fifty-seven miles long, connecting the Nen with the Witham, to which there was ready access from Sleaford, such a site, adjoining as it does a river of the purest water, never frozen over, was, doubtless, soon selected whereon to form a station. Here, accordingly, as might have been expected, are found occasionally Roman traces, reaching from Bullywells, the source of the river Slea—a term derived from the Saxon "*slæd*," or winding—to



REMAINS OF THE CASTLE, SLEAFORD.

OPENING OF THE BOSTON, SLEAFORD, AND MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY.



HANBECK QUARRY CUTTING.

Cogglesford Mill, beyond its opposite limits, where was the original "Vadum," or ford, whence Sleaford obtains its terminal syllable. These remains consist of pottery, a single coin of Nero, some of Commodus, the Tetrici, and many of the Constantine period. Next the Saxons settled themselves in the immediate vicinity of Sleaford, probably on that ridge of high ground seen to the right of the railway on approaching Sleaford, and overlooking the Sleas near its source; for here their burial-place was accidentally discovered some years ago, which disclosed many of the unmistakable "fibulae" (or brooches),

beads, rings, bracelets, weapons, and pottery of that people—most of which are now in the possession of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. In 852 we find that Wulfred was a Saxon Thane here, from the Saxon Chronicle; whilst Bardi, the Lord of Sleaford and Quarlington at the period of the Norman Conquest, was despoiled of his possessions by the Conqueror, who gave the manor of "Eslaforde," as it is termed in Domesday Book, to Remigius de Fescamp, the first Norman Bishop of the diocese. When "Testa de Nevill" was compiled this town was called "Lafford." One of the "ornamentes" of

this place in Leland's time (as he terms it) was the residence of John Lord Hussey, at first a devoted adherent of Henry VIII., but afterwards a rebel against his authority, he having taken a prominent part in the great Lincolnshire rising, occasioned by the alterations ordered to be made by the King in the faith and practice of all his subjects, whether they wished it or not, and was, consequently, beheaded at Lincoln in 1536, after which his property passed into the hands of the Carres. King Henry, shortly after this event, slept at the "Old Place," as Lord Hussey's house is now called, and held a



WILSFORD, SKETCHED FROM THE RAILWAY.

Council there, when on his progress to York. In his reign, also, the distinction between "Old" and "New" Sleaford commenced, now always observed.

In the Engraving of the Market-place, which we give, will be seen to the right the site of the Corn Exchange (just about to be built), adjoining the Bristol Arms, also part of the Carro Almshouses; and on the left the Sessions House. But by far the most attractive object here, on its eastern boundary, is the church dedicated to St. Denis, whose venerable tower, irregular features of the Decorated period, bell turrets, niches, perforated parapets, &c., all toned down by the grey colouring which age can alone impart, form a charming subject for the painter's attention or the architect's study. Nor will these be disappointed when they enter one of the time-worn portals before them—leading first into the baptistry, and then into a spacious edifice, whose light pillars, lofty arches, expansive flamboyant windows, surmounted by the long line of later ones above in the clerestory, will be sure to please both; for here some colour as well as form has been judiciously employed, in a sober manner, as becomes a Protestant church, but yet in a decorative and masculine style to which none can object—not with a view to showy effect, but to durability. In front is a light and beautiful chancel-screen, through which the colours of the great Perpendicular chancel window will be seen glistening like jewels, and terminating a vista of low carved oak seats, which do not interfere with the general architectural features of the edifice. To the left a cleverly-designed second north aisle will be observed, taking the place of galleries (now, happily, no more), and a skilful application of an arched buttress lending its friendly aid to support the previously failing tower. Here, also, is a deeply cut and exceedingly beautiful oak pulpit supported on a clustered shaft of mixed Ancaster stone and Purbeck marble, several stained-glass memorial windows, and a series of carved oak standards appropriately fitted with ornamental brass branches as gas-burners. We must not omit to mention also two fine monuments dedicated to the memory of the Carre family; although it needs not these to impress its name upon the hearts of the people of Sleaford, whose sons may still, if they choose, be educated at the expense of the Carre Grammar-School foundation, and whose old and decayed inhabitants still often find a peaceful asylum during their closing years, within the walls of the Carre Almshouses, and a faithful monitor in the person of the Carre Chaplain.

SLEAFORD CASTLE.

Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, surnamed the "Magnificent," built this castle, in the reign of Stephen, besides others at Newark and Banbury, "at an incalculable expense," as the chronicler, William of Malmesbury, records. He was consecrated in 1123, had been Minister to Henry I., and also Grand Justiciary; but he had so strongly excited the jealousy of Stephen about the year 1139, in common with his uncle, the celebrated Roger, Bishop of Salisbury, that both of these Prelates, having first been rather insidiously inveigled to Oxford, were there taken into custody by the King, and carried off in chains to Devizes, where they were closely confined, and threatened with actual instead of with canonical fasting, unless they delivered up the keys of their respective castles—under which severe pressure they consented to do so. Alexander, however, we have reason to suppose, eventually regained possession of Sleaford Castle. This Prelate distinguished his episcopate by the extensive repairs he carried out at his Cathedral Church of St. Mary, at Lincoln, by founding Haverholm Priory, and a Monastery for "White Monks," at Thame, in Oxfordshire. He was also appointed Papal Legate twice. Upon his return from Rome, after a second visit to that city, he was taken ill in France, from the excessive heat of the autumn of 1147, and died early in the spring of the following year.

The next event connected with the history of Sleaford Castle is the visit it received from that most hateful of all our English Monarchs, King John, when in a dying condition. During the contest between him and his Barons, assisted by Louis of France, their united forces, under Gilbert de Gaunt, titular Earl of Lincoln, had taken the city of Lincoln, but not the castle, which still held out for the King. John therefore, having raised a large army, advanced through Norfolk, and was proceeding to cross a portion of the Wash lying between Lynn and the Lincolnshire coast, October 11th, 1216, when he was there overtaken by the tide before he could get his baggage across, the whole of which was consequently lost, including his treasure, the valuable adjuncts of his portable chapel, and even his Regalia, he and his army even with difficulty escaping from the rapidly rising waters.

That night he slept at Swineshead Abbey, where he arrived, after a long exposure to the autumnal malaria of a fenny district, wearied, dejected, anxious as to the fate of Lincoln Castle, and deeply distressed at the immense loss he had sustained. No wonder, then, that an aguish fever of much severity attacked him, that he called for large draughts of new cider in his thirst, and ate half-ripe peaches in abundance—an indulgence that would but increase his malady without the agency of poison, always (popularly) said to have been administered to him here by the monks. Doubtless, his usual immoral expressions and spiteful threats were aggravated by his illness, and he probably horrified his poor hosts by the levity of his tongue and the inhumanity of his boasting, as to what should shortly be the price of corn in their fertile country; but though they might wish such a monster dead, we can scarcely believe they would become the agents of his destruction. No; a stronger hand than theirs was upon him when he left them, and with difficulty arrived at Sleaford Castle—then the property of Bishop Hugh de Wells—where he was bled; neither this treatment, however, nor an express which now reached him, informing him that Lincoln Castle must yield, unless shortly relieved, would be likely to add to his hopes of convalescence. Here, tossed by contending feelings and tumultuous thoughts of evil, the site of his abode of suffering, with its single shattered remnant of a once-massive tower, is characteristic of his disturbed, and then rapidly-approaching end.

On the morning of the 15th he commenced his last journey, and succeeded in reaching Newark Castle, another possession of the Bishop of Lincoln, where he died four days afterwards—viz., on the 19th of October, 1216. "From whom his servants taking all that was about him, fled, not leaving so much of anything worth the carriage as would cover his dead carcase," as the chronicler Stow informs us. Leland thus describes Sleaford Castle (temp. Henry VIII.):—"With-out the town of Sleaford standeth, west-south-west, the propre castle of Sleaford, very welles mantaynid, and it is cumspasid with a rennyng streme, cumming by a cut oute of a little fenne, lying almost flatte west againe it. In the gate-house of the castle be 2 porte-coches. There is an highe tower in the middle of the castelle, but not sette upon a hille of raised yerth."—Itin., vol. i., p. 27.

The manor and Castle of Sleaford remained in the possession of the Bishops of Lincoln until the time of Henry Holbeach, who alienated these to the Duke of Somerset. Upon the attainder of that nobleman, Edward, Lord Clinton, obtained a grant of the same from Queen Mary, by whom it was sold to the Carres, and thus has descended to the Marquis of Bristol, the present representative of a family to whom Sleaford is indebted for her endowed Grammar School, for her Almshouses, and other charities. All that now remains of the castle is a single solid fragment of one of its fallen towers, before alluded to, and the evidences of the double moat by which it was surrounded. In the Engraving given of this sole memorial of its past strength, a reminiscence of the far happier period in which it is our good fortune to live is also introduced, wherein a small portion of the adjoining town is seen, including the spire of its venerable church, and the lofty shaft of a vast mill, just erected by Messrs. Kirk and Parry, calculated to work some fifteen pairs of stones by steam power—two objects pointing to the fact that although here modern enterprise and progress are certainly conspicuously displayed, here also exists due reverence for God, where the temple has lately been so judiciously and so extensively repaired and beautified by its inhabitants at a very great cost to themselves.

ANCASTER.

A hitherto retired village, lying a little to the south of the Railway, but well known by name as the source whence an abundant supply of a most excellent description of freestone was formerly largely quarried, and conveyed to very distant spots, in every direction, for constructional and decorative purposes.

It was also selected to give a dual title in the last century—viz., to Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, who was created Duke of Ancaster by George II., in 1715. But it is most celebrated on account of its ancient history. The road leading to it (which is crossed by the rail on a lofty embankment) is one of those marvellous military *viæ* made by the Romans for the purpose of securing their rule over Britain, after it had been first gained by pure force of arms. This was termed "The Ermine Street" by the Saxons; and is now well known by the name of the "High-dyke." A small portion of its ancient raised embankment will be seen in the foreground; and this may be traced with ease all the way to Lincoln, as well as for a considerable distance southwards. The little, but never-failing, brook (also represented) was doubtless the chief cause of the construction of a permanent

station here by the Romans (supposed to be that of "Causennæ"), which they placed near its southern bank, and is now partly occupied by the village of Ancaster. This consisted of a slightly irregular parallelogram, about 415 ft. wide by 530 ft. long, surrounded by a deep fosse, the outline of which may still be perceived, and protected by a massive wall; whose remains have occasionally been revealed, in addition to portions of tessellated pavements, pottery, and innumerable Roman coins—chiefly on the southern side of the station, and adjoining the road, but also in every direction; the antiquary Stukeley saying, "One may well persuade one's self that glorious people sowed them in the earth like corn, as a certain harvest of their fame." And still the crop does not fail; in the year 1811 two stones weight of mixed silver and copper coins having been brought to light in front of Mr. Eaton's house, through the simple operation of digging a hole for a gate-post. Stukeley, in an address delivered here, and still preserved in the minutes of the "Gentlemen's Society of Spalding," said, "Many are the Roman Emperors and innumerable the legions that have marched past this spot in their journeys northward to guard the Scottish frontiers; and we may truly be said to be on classic ground." Constantine the Great, indeed, almost beyond a doubt, hurried past this station just before the death of his father, Constantius Chlorus, at York, A.D. 306, where he assumed the title of Cæsar; and here a tangible and visible reminiscence of that mighty Emperor was revealed a few years ago, in the form of a dedicatory inscription to this effect:—

"IMP. C. FL. VAL. CONSTANTINO.
P. F. INV. AVG. DIVI CONSTANTII.
PII AVG. FILIO."

That is, "To Flavius Valerius Constantine, the Imperial Cæsar—the pious, unconquered, august, the son of the divine, pious, and august Constantius." As Constantine received the title of "augustus" in 308, and died 337, the date of this inscription is pretty plainly evident. But a still more interesting discovery has also been made here, and one, we believe, unrivalled—viz., a group of small figures in stone, seated on a *sella longa*, or, as was reported, on a *sofa*. These are the *Dea Matres*, worshipped by the Teutonic legionsaries of Rome; and were, doubtless, set up here, and duly honoured, as a reminiscence of Germany—the fatherland of some of the Roman soldiery stationed at Ancaster. Other representations of these protecting goddesses have, indeed, been found elsewhere; but none so perfect as this, we believe; and none, certainly, accompanied by an incense altar, which, in this instance, was found *in situ* on a short column, or pedestal, before the once-deemed venerable and protecting Mothers. Another camp, surrounded by a triple vallum and fosse, also exists in the adjoining parish of Honington, on the top of a high eminence, supposed to be a summer camp, or *Castrum Exploratorium*, where an urn, containing Roman coins, sufficient to fill a peck measure, was found in 1691. The slender spire of St. Martin's Church will be seen rising picturesquely above the modern village of Ancaster, and is not only an ancient, but a very pleasing specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. It contains some very fine massive Norman pillars and arches, and many agreeable features of the Decorated period; but its interior is completely marred by a series of rickety pews of the meanest character, giving it the most forlorn and neglected appearance. (An Engraving of Ancaster will be given next week.)

HANBECK QUARRY CUTTING.

We well remember, amongst other evils that it was said, in a doleful tone, railways would occasion, this was urged, that they would quite spoil the beauty of our country, that they would be most frightful objects in themselves, that no artist could make anything of them, and that a boy scoring the first parallel lines of his copy-book would thereby represent all railway scenery as truly as the best draughtsman of the day. Now, however, that we have seen their often grand and picturesque curves, and now that we have beheld them spanning valleys on such lofty piers and arches as cause the glories of the Pont de Garde and other great Roman aqueducts to fall before the results of modern enterprise and engineering skill, we have changed our opinion; whilst even simple cuttings, with their varying tints and deep play of light and shade, we are now ready to confess frequently constitute tempting *moreaux* to the eye of the sketcher. Such a one is presented by the cutting in the hamlet or constabwick of Hanbeck, consisting of 400 acres attached to Wilsford parish, whose spire is seen in the distance. Hanbeck was once the property of Hugo de Wake, a member of one of the most celebrated baronial families of Lincolnshire, and nearly allied to the Royal family of England. Hugo here founded a Priory, which he attached to the great Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, in the reign of Stephen. This was afterwards transferred to Bourn Abbey, in whose vicinity the principal Wake estates were situated; and, at the Dissolution, that fearful robber of one class of his subjects' property (Henry VIII.) presented it to his brother-in-law, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. A thick bed of peculiarly hard colite exists here, distinct from that of Wilsford, but of the same general character. Its merits have long been known, and it is reported that it was sent in ancient days on the backs of packhorses to Lincoln, perhaps to form finials or choice ornaments for the Cathedral. It is an excellent material for monumental slabs, &c. Our View represents the cutting made through the midst of this solid stratum, whose rugged sides and deep shades are relieved by the fleecy vapour from the funnel of a passing train.

WILSFORD.

A little bit of truly English rural scenery, never met with beyond the limits of this country, is here presented to our view. To the right is seen the graceful tapering spire of St. Mary's Church, pointing to a future scene of far more complete serenity than the one that in some measure already reigns in its vicinity below; and to the left an old English residence, thickly veiled with ancient trees, whose highest sprays have long been subjected to the dominion of a numerous colony of rooks. This village, originally termed Wivelsford, is situated upon a small brook, rising in the hamlet of Willoughby, adjoining Ancaster, and eventually falling into the Slea. It was the birthplace of Sir Charles Cottrell, Knight, a learned linguist and translator of several Italian and French works, who was Master of the Ceremonies to Charles I., Charles II., and James II. The Hall in years gone by constituted a hunting seat of the late Duke of Rutland, where by day its shady precincts were often enlivened by the scarlet coats of the gentlemen of his hunt, and the presence of his hounds, and by night its interior beamed with continual scenes of hospitality and mirth. It was sold by the Duke in 1815, and is now the property of Mr. Charles Parkinson. We are happy to hear that a beautiful school establishment is now rising up here, through the munificence of the present lady of the manor, Miss Cheney, of Grantham. It is from this parish that the greater part of the so-called Ancaster stone is now obtained, where Messrs. Kirk and Parry possess a large quarry. Mr. Wilson, of Grantham, however, still works one in Ancaster; and Mr. Thompson another in the adjoining parish of Haydon.

GRANTHAM.

Although near the Roman Ermine-street and the Great Salt-way—another Roman road crossing the former at a point close by the town—no vestiges of that great people have been discovered here in sufficient quantity to lead us to suppose they had a station or settlement here. From the Conqueror's "Domesday Book" we find Grantham had formed part of the property of Editha, the Queen of Edward the Confessor, and that the Abbey of Peterborough also possessed land here before the Conquest. Afterwards the Manor, as it was now termed, was in the hands of the Empress Matilda, or Maude, daughter of Henry I. Previous to this, viz., in 1114, Thurgar, the Priest of Grantham, with his two deacons and 220 of their flock, assisted at the rebuilding of Croxland Abbey. The Empress Matilda gave the manor to William de Tankerville, and for a short time it was possessed by the celebrated Ranulph, Earl of Chester. King John granted it to William, Earl of Warenne, the descendant of Gundreda, the Conqueror's youngest daughter. Edward I. gave it to Aymer de Valence; and here the remains of that King's beloved Queen Eleanor were brought in 1290 (an event afterwards commemorated by a cross erected to her memory), when her body was passing from Harby, in Notts, the place of her decease, to "Choro Reino" Cross, now the well-known Charing-cross in London, before it was finally buried in Westminster Abbey. Edward III. gave Grantham to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, and afterwards to his own third son, Edmund of Langley. Henry V. gave it to his brother, Edward, Duke of York, who was killed before his eyes at the battle of Agincourt. Edward IV. gave it to his mother, Cicely, Duchess of York, from whom it descended to her daughter Elizabeth of York, eventually the Queen of Henry VII., and her successors were ladies of the manor of Grantham until the time of Henrietta Maria, the unfortunate Queen of Charles I., when this property was confiscated by the Parliament. At the Restoration, however, reverting to the Crown, it was eventually given by William III. to William Bentinck, Earl of Portland; his beloved countryman Grantham has been honoured by many Royal visits, and some, per-

haps, that it could readily have dispensed with, to wit, one from King John, Feb. 23, 1213, who here signed the release of Lucian of Arquill, a prisoner taken at Carriekfergus Castle, for the consideration of the payment of 100 marks, two horses, and ten hawks, and on condition that he delivered up his two eldest sons as hostages, who were detained at Grantham; and these must have been in great danger from this execrable Monarch, for the following day he hung twenty-eight such young men at Nottingham, the sons of certain Welsh chiefs who had rebelled against him in the west; and who had most unfortunately placed their heirs in his murderous hands for the supposed security of their father's behaviour. In 1359 the unfortunate John, King of France, slept here when on his way to the remote stronghold of the Baron D'Eyncourt, at Somerton Castle. In 1433 another Sovereign passed through the town bent at that moment upon the destruction of the once highly-trusted Buckingham, so admirably portrayed by the immortal Shakspeare. Richard had sent to Russell, Bishop of Lincoln, then sick in London, for the Great Seal, and here, in a chamber of the Angel Inn, it was affixed to the fatal document that laid Buckingham low.

In 1503 Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII., when on her way to join her affianced husband, James IV. of Scotland, entered Grantham in a litter, attended by the High Sheriff, Sir R. Dymock, the Vicar of Grantham, a noble company of trumpeters, and a lordly train of followers and attendants, in addition to the aldermen and burgesses of the town; and, in 1633, Charles I., attended by the celebrated Land and many noblemen, entered Grantham when on his way to receive the crown of Scotland; and here he was presented by the aldermen of the town with a fine silver cup. During the civil war that ensued Grantham proved loyal, and raised money for the Royal cause. It was occupied by Captain Wolby at first, and afterwards gladly received a Royal garrison. Major Drake soon after in vain attempted to take the town, but it was eventually seized by Lord Grey, when its corporation plate was stolen; but this was eventually restored. Grantham was afterwards retaken by Colonel Cavendish, who made all the Parliamentary garrison prisoners in 1643, and repulsed an attack the Earl of Lincoln made upon it, taking many of his officers prisoners, amongst whom were the then members for Boston. Cromwell, however, now appeared in Lincolnshire, and quickly changed the aspect of affairs. Having taken Croxland, although gallantly defended by Wolby, he succeeded in seizing Grantham also, to which he refers in a letter still extant; and then, having won the battle of Wincheby, near Hwacastle, Sir Thomas Fairfax was sent on to Grantham, where he taxed the unhappy town largely wherewithal to carry on the contest, and sent off sundry of its aldermen prisoners to Nottingham Castle until it was paid. After a few more convulsive struggles King Charles yielded himself up to the Scotch army before Newark, and thus brought to a close the tragedy of the civil war, May 5th, 1646. Happily we live in more peaceful times; and the last occasion when Grantham was honoured by the presence of her Sovereign occurred September 6th, 1855, when Queen Victoria paid it a passing visit on her way to Scotland, and received an address from its Mayor and Corporation, amidst the hearty plaudits of her loving people.

The church, dedicated to a Norman saint termed "Wolfran," is a fine structure, chiefly of the Decorated and Perpendicular periods, 198 feet long, consisting of a choir, nave, two side aisles (extending to the western front of the tower), a vestry, and large north and south porches; but its great and most admirable feature is its spire, 274 feet high, supplied with an ample complement of most tuneful bells, formerly induced to utter chimes of much melody, sounding over the adjoining ridges of high ground. Twice has this beautiful spire been struck by lightning—viz., in 1652 and in 1797; whilst sundry have been the repairs it has patiently submitted to, although not in strict accordance with the original design; but there is strong hope for believing that after the present comprehensive scheme for the education of the Grantham children, so judiciously selected to be placed first before the attention of its inhabitants by the presentable and amiable Vicar, shall have been carried out, the more attractive scheme for the restoration of this splendid ecclesiastical edifice will also be duly effected, forming as it does one of those great monuments of the county of which Lincolnshire is so justly proud. A smaller but still interesting object in Grantham is the "Angel Inn," originally forming an "Hospitium" of the Templars, but was confiscated in 1208 by Edward I., in common with all their other property, and given to the Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John—another kindred semi-religious semi-military order. Grantham, until 1850, was very badly supplied with water, in which year the Stroxton springs were made to remedy this deficiency. Previously, the Grey Friars, in 1314, had brought water from Gonerby to feed a conduit they erected in the town, now replaced by another "Castellum," or terminus, built in 1579.

An old leper-house once existed in the township of Spittlegate—a term clearly derived from "Hospitium-gate," or way to the leper-house. Queen Eleanor's cross has long been swept away, as well as the ancient parish cross that stood to the west of the church, both having been destroyed by the Parliamentary soldiery in 1645, under the command of Colonel Rossiter.

The arms of the borough—viz., Cheeky, or azure; a bordure sable charged with verdry of trefoils, slipped argent—were given to it by Queen Elizabeth in 1562.

NEWTON.

But of all the objects in Grantham one stands out pre-eminent, and far above all rivalry in the opinion of a multitude of scientific and literary travellers who have made pilgrimages to this town from far-distant spots on the other side of the Atlantic, as well as from most of the countries of Europe, to gaze upon an edifice situated within its limits—and that is the celebrated Grammar School, in which the young form of the afterwards illustrious Newton was once enshrined. This was established by Fox, Bishop of Winchester, a native of Ropsley, near Grantham, and the well-known munificent founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The Bishop's arms—viz., azure, a pelican or, quartering those of Winchester—are still retained by this school; but it was refounded by Edward VI., in 1553, who endowed it with lands belonging previously to the then dissolved Chantries of the Trinity and of the Virgin Mary, and placed it under the care of the Mayor and Corporation, with whom its patronage still remains, since which period it has been termed "the Free Grammar School of King Edward VI." Here Sir William Cecil was educated, Sir Henry More, and Colley Cibber; but those all pale before the name of Newton, who was entered here in 1654. This first of British philosophers was born in 1642, at Woolsthorpe, a hamlet of Colsterworth, eight miles south of Grantham, in a small, and happily still existing, manor-house, now the property of Christopher Turner, Esq., who has erected a stately obelisk in front of his fine modern mansion at Stoke, as a further reminiscence of Newton. Taken by his widowed mother to school, at the age of twelve years, he was in due time supposed to have finished his education, and called upon to attend to the management of his paternal lands, which, however, appear to have been sadly neglected by him; so that, prudently consulting the best interests of his farm, and happily at the same time his own also, he sent him back to Grantham School, and soon after to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1660, where he was perfectly in his element, took naturally and with avidity to mathematics, and quickly mastered the contents of Euclid, the works of Descartes, Kepler, &c., and began a series of experiments of an original description connected with optics, chemistry, and other sciences. In 1665 he was forced back from Cambridge to the vicinity of Grantham by the ravages of the Plague; and now it was that the well-known event occurred at Woolsthorpe—viz., the fall of an apple from the tree under which he was reclining, which led to his treatise on gravitation in the "Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica." He became Master of the Mint in 1699. Previous to this he had been elected Mathematical Professor at Cambridge and a Fellow of the Royal Society, at which time he had already, before the age of twenty-nine, discovered the Binomial Theorem, the gravitation of planets, &c., and had constructed the first reflecting telescope used for celestial observation. In 1686 Newton laid before the society the manuscript of his "Principia," the printing of which was intrusted to Halley; and in 1703 he was elected its president, when all puerile questions and matters of but little moment were instantly banished from its councils, and subjects of the greatest interest alone brought before its notice. The house in Crane-court, Fleet-street, then hallowed by the presence of this great man and the learned society over which he presided, still exists, being occupied by the trustees of the Scottish Hospital; and here that celebrated quarrel took place between him and Flamsteed, the first Astronomer-General, connected with the publication of the "Historia Cælestis Britannica" by the latter—originating in literary jealousy on the part of one certainly, and perhaps, in some measure, on that of both of these great men. Newton was knighted by Queen Anne in 1705, and now lived almost wholly in London. He, however, made occasional trips into Lincolnshire, as evidenced by some of the

papers of the Gentlemen's Society of Spalding, of which he was a member and an occasional correspondent. He died the 20th of March, 1726, at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and was attended to his grave in Westminster Abbey by the Lord Chancellor, many Peers, and the whole of the Royal Society, for which he had done so much when living, and who still possess a precious Lincolnshire relic of this great philosopher—namely, a solar dial, cut by his own hand, on the wall of the house at Woolsthorpe, when a boy, and the cast of his face, taken after death by Koubiliac. 133 years have now passed by since Newton breathed his last; yet his name shines as brightly as ever in the estimation not only of his countrymen, but in that of the scientific bodies of all Europe and America. Well, then, may the inhabitants of Grantham and its vicinity, distinguished as they are for having had the honour of presenting such a man to the world, and of having aided his early studies, be desirous of exhibiting their appreciation of this good fortune by raising up a statue to commemorate so great a philosopher on that open space south of the town, called St. Peter's Hill, which they are shortly about to do.

Speed has been selected as the artist to carry out this design, and a model of his intended bronze statue has lately been exhibited in the Corn Exchange, which promises well; the pose of the figure and the contemplative expression of the philosopher being at once both dignified and expressive. He is represented in the act of delivering a lecture, and holds an illustration of the same in his left hand, taken from his celebrated "Principia."

OTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SLEAFORD LINE.

After leaving the junction with the Great Northern at Barkstone and emerging from the high ground on the right, termed Barkstone-gerse, the slim crocketed spire of St. Nicholas Church, Barkstone, surmounting its ancient Norman towers, will be seen; also, the kindred tower of St. Mary's, belonging to the adjoining parish of Syston: both backed up by the woody eminence of Syston Park, crowned with the spacious mansion of Sir John Charles Thorold, Bart., famed for the size of its conservatory and the value of its classical library. A little further on the line passes immediately at the foot of the small tower of St. Wilfred's Church, Hornington; and on the left will be seen that of St. Nicholas Carlton-Scroop, situated on a manor once belonging (as its name indicates) to the ancient family of Scroop, and afterwards to the no less ancient one of Palmer—one of whom (Sir Geoffrey Palmer) was Attorney-General under Charles II., and concerned in Lord Strafford's trial—at present represented by Sir John H. Palmer, of Carlton Park, in Northants, and of Carlton Curlew, in Leicestershire. Beyond this rises the tower of Normanton Church, and in the distance the exceedingly lofty crocketed spire of St. Vincent's Church, Caythorpe, close to the residence of G. Hussey Packe, Esq., situated upon an estate purchased by the Hussey family of the Duke of Suffolk (temp. James I.). Next the line passes close by the prettily-wooded grounds of Charles Allix, Esq., at Willoughby—a hamlet attached to Ancaster parish (see Ancaster, Wilsford, and Hanbeck Quarry). Soon after emerging from the Hanbeck cutting, the ancient and rather heavy spire of St. Peter's Church, at North Rauceby, appears on the left, and the modern residence of Anthony Willson, Esq., of South Rauceby, the newly-elected M.P. for the Southern Division of Lincolnshire; next the spire of St. Botolph's Church, Quarrington, on the right.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND BILL)

On the suggestion of the Earl of Donoughmore, Earl GRANVILLE undertook to lay before the House an account of the receipts and expenditure of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners during the year 1856, prior to proceeding with the second reading of the Ministers' Money Bill.

THE CASE OF MR. SHEDDEN.

Earl GREY drew attention to a petition from Mr. W. P. R. Shedden, complaining that by a decision of the Court of Session in 1803, and of the House of Lords in 1808, obtained in his infancy, he has been deprived of his status of a natural-born subject of this realm, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee.

The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the motion, and after a lengthened discussion, in which Lord Campbell, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, and other noble Lords took part.

Their Lordships divided, and the motion was negatived by a majority of 19 to 11.

The Cinque Ports Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Earl of Fife took the oath and his seat for Banffshire.

The Finsbury Park Bill was read a second time.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.—In reply to a question from Mr. D. O'Connell, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the subject of the reform of the Civil Service Superannuation Act was one of great difficulty. It was still under the consideration of the Government, and he could not, therefore, state precisely when a measure would be introduced on the subject.

OATHS BILL.

The second reading of this bill having been put by the Speaker, and no member rising to speak to it, it was carried amid cheers and laughter. At a subsequent period of the evening Sir F. THESIGER gave notice of the amendment he intends to move in Committee on the Oaths Bill, the effect of which will be to retain the words "on the true faith of a Christian."

CIVIL SERVICE.

On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply,

LORD GODERICH called attention to the last report of the Civil Service Commissioners, and to the present system of admission to the civil service. The noble Lord complained that the system of unrestricted competition promised by the Government had not been carried out to the extent which had been expected, which was the more to be regretted, as whenever the system had been resorted to its application had been eminently successful.

Mr. BASS inquired as to who the parties were who nominated the candidates for examination?

Mr. RICH also called attention to the report of the Civil Service Commissioners, and asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the system of competitive examination of candidates for admission to public offices, to which he stated on the 9th of July, 1856, the Government would study to give extension, was now in more general and effective operation than by the report it appears to have been during the latter part of 1856. He thought the Government had not redeemed its pledge to the public.

Mr. MALINS said it was a strange public competition if it were under the new system as difficult to get nominated for examination as it was under the former system to obtain the office itself.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was a mistake to suppose that these nominations were thrown open to the public. The offices were in the patronage of the Crown, and the pledge given was, that examinations should be established to secure superior fitness for office on the part of the candidates. The nominations for examination rested with the heads of the respective departments of the Government, with the exception of the smaller offices, which lay with the head of the Government. The system of competitive examinations had been very much extended, and by adopting it in the Treasury the example was given to all the other governmental departments.

Colonel SYKES was fully of opinion that a portion of the patronage of the Crown should be thrown open to public competition.

THE ITALIAN LEGION.

Mr. M. MILNES put a question to her Majesty's Government respecting the engagement entered into with the Argentine Confederation, for the reception and employment of a certain number of the officers and soldiers of the Italian Legion; and asked whether the authorities of the Argentine Confederation have adhered to the stipulations of that agreement?

Sir J. RAMSDEN entered into an explanatory statement, from which it appeared that all the officers and soldiers had been released from their engagements to the Argentine Confederation at their own request.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

This bill was brought from the Lords, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House having gone into Committee on the Army Estimates, they were agreed to after considerable discussion. The House then resumed, and the resolutions were reported.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

The House subsequently went into Committee on the Joint-stock Companies Bill, and all its clauses were agreed to without any amendment.

FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Fraudulent Trustees, &c., Bill,

Mr. Serjeant KINGLAKE offered a suggestion to the Attorney-General that he should introduce a clause making it punishable for a trustee to use trust funds for his own purposes, even when no fraud was contemplated, but where loss might accrue to the parties interested.

Mr. ROBT stated several objections to the bill which would require that its clauses should be considered with much caution in Committee.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed a hope that hon. and learned gentlemen would frame their suggestions into clauses, so that they might be practically considered on a future stage of the bill.

The bill was then read a second time.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Savings Banks (No. 2) Bill was read a second time after some discussion, in which Mr. Turner, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. McCann, Sir H. Verney, and other hon. members took part.

The bill was then ordered to be committed on Monday next.

The Alchouse Licensing Bill was read a second time.

The second reading of the Married Women's Reversionary Interest Bill was carried by a majority of 151 to 8.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the bill upon the Sound Dues, which was read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Princess Royal's Annuity Bill was read a second time.

OUR INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH drew attention to the mutinous spirit recently exhibited by the native troops in India, which he feared might be in some measures attributed to the attempts made to proselytise the natives, and said he was surprised at seeing the names of a number of British officers as subscribers to such schemes. It had even been reported that Lord Canning was a liberal subscriber to these associations for converting the natives.

Earl GRANVILLE said he gave no credit to these rumours, for were Lord Canning so injudicious he would certainly be unfitted to be Governor-General of India.

DIVORCE BILL.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, on its recommitment, led to considerable discussion and the introduction of various amendments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move a resolution with a view to the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantacy of Ireland, and the creation of a fourth Secretary of State.

THE FATAL MISCHANCE AT BELLEISLE.

Mr. DILLWYN asked whether the Government had received any information respecting the circumstances attending the death of James Williams, a seaman on board the *John and Edward* schooner, of Aberystwith, who was killed in the harbour of Belleisle, on the 24th day of May last, by a shot fired from the French war-schooner *Maratch*?

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had received the fullest information upon the subject. The *John and Edward* had entered the harbour without any colours displayed, which was an error on the part of the captain in entering a foreign port; but, nevertheless, the conduct of the French officer was perfectly indefensible. The French Government had not given the British Government an opportunity for remonstrance; for it had of its own accord once condemned the precipitancy of the officer of the *Maratch*, and dismissed him from the service. A communication had been immediately made by the French Minister to Lord Cowley, expressing great regret for the occurrence, stating that the officer had been dismissed, and that steps were being taken to mitigate the loss to the friends of the unfortunate seaman who was killed.

GRAND JURIES.

Sir F. THESIGER moved for leave to bring in a bill to dispense with the attendance of grand juries at the Central Criminal Court, and at courts of general and quarter sessions holden within the metropolitan police district, except in particular cases. The grand juries of the metropolis had repeatedly presented themselves as useless, if not an actual obstruction, to the proper administration of justice. Indeed, the necessity for a grand jury was entirely obviated by the police courts; and he confined the operation of the bill to the metropolis, for reasons might render it desirable for country grand juries to assemble which would not be applicable within the jurisdiction of the police magistrates of London.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said the hon. and learned gentleman should have the hearty support of the Government in carrying his measure through Parliament, and thought the subject could not have fallen into better hands than those of his hon. and learned friend.

Mr. BOWYER said the bill was a great innovation upon the law of England, and the greatest caution should be observed in dealing with it.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

Mr. T. DUNCORP moved that the petition of the members of the Land Transport Corps, presented on the 12th day of May last, complaining that the War Department had not fulfilled the conditions under which they enlisted, be referred to a Select Committee. A Committee had been granted to him in the last Parliament, but before it had entered upon its functions the Parliament was dissolved, and he now sought its reappointment.

Mr. TOWNSEND seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON explained away some of the grievances complained of, but said he would accede to the Committee.

The motion was then agreed to.

WILLS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS MADE ABROAD.

Sir F. KELLY moved for leave to bring in a bill to give validity and effect to the wills of British subjects made abroad. The bill was rendered necessary in consequence of a recent decision, in which the will of a lady (Mrs. Calcraft) was defeated because she had resided for many years in Paris. He regretted to introduce a clause to prevent its having a retrospective effect; but he feared to peril his bill by omitting it. The law, as laid down by this decision, was contrary to common sense, and the sooner it was rectified the better.

Mr. MALINS seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he would not object to the introduction of the bill, but warned the House of the difficulty of dealing with the subject, as it would probably involve them in the mazes of the law of all European States.

After a short discussion, in which Mr. Stanley, Mr. B. Hope, and Mr. Bowyer took part, leave was given to bring in the bill.

LUNACY IN SCOTLAND.

The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the laws relating to lunatics in Scotland. The bill contemplates the establishment of a Lunacy Board, consisting of one commissioner, a medical inspector, a secretary, and a clerk. The commissioner would have the power of granting licenses, and of laying down rules for the management of asylums. The salaries of the board to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. New asylums would be built, and for this purpose Scotland would be divided into eight districts, and the necessary funds raised by assessment. District boards are to be established, and proper precautions taken against the recurrence of such atrocities as have created so much feeling of astonishment throughout the country.

Sir G. GREY obtained leave to bring in two bills—one further to amend the Act relating to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and to continue the Act concerning the management of episcopal and caputal estates in England; the other to promote the establishment and extension of reformatory schools in England.

Mr. MASSEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws relating to highways.

Mr. CLIVE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend and explain the Inclosure Acts.

Mr. ATHERTON obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses.

Some conversation took place on the subject of the new Netley Hospital (introduced by Sir D. NORREYS), which ended in the Government promising returns connected with the selection of the site, plans of construction, and all other matters connected with the hospital.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Irish Militia Act.

The Irish County Cess and the Irish Court of Exchequer Bills were severally read a second time.

The Joint-stock Companies' Act was after some discussion read a third time and passed.

MEDALS AWARDED BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLISHMEN FOR DEEDS OF BRAVERY.—A second-class gold medal has been given to Mr. Arthur Brooks, custom-house officer at Dungeness, and first-class silver medals to James Dagwell and David Wallis, boatmen of that port, for the assistance they gave on the night of the 10th January last to the shipwrecked crew of the French lugger *Albertine*, of Granville. A first-class silver medal has also been given to John Owen, an English farmer, for saving at the risk of his own life that of a French sailor, belonging to the *Sally*, of Bordeaux, which was wrecked near North Guffeth on the 5th February last.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—

This, as viewed by its own organs, seems dark enough. The *Newbury* (South Carolina) *Rising Sun*, penning a tocsin through the South, expresses itself in the following lugubriously grandiloquent strain:—"Clouds and darkness—threatening clouds, ominous darkness—gather around our political future. A night gloomy and terrible sets in upon us. We are drifting slowly, silently, into an ocean of storms, furious whirlwinds, quicksands, and fearful whirlpools. A solemn silence prevails—'tis the precursor of a horrible tempest. Hark! the low muttering rumbling of distant thunder breaks upon the stillness. Fitful flashes reveal the sullen gloom. The lurid air is heavy and chill. The storm approaches—nearer and nearer it comes, louder and more loud it howls. Man the sails—all hands to their posts. The South expects every man to do his duty. Life and death, honour and liberty, are involved. Let each heart be firm, each nerve be steady. The conflict will be fierce as hate and malice can make it. Stand firm. Hark! what crash was that? Kansas is gone! List! a triumphant shout from the spirits of the storm! Missouri is yielding! How fierce the blasts, how lurid the lightning! How terrible the tempest: sea and heaven are commingled! How horrible, yells terrific, hear our ears! Virginia is assailed! Gloomy, dark, terrible howls the tempest! Watchman, what of the night? All is dark; dark! no dawn appears."

LITERATURE.

ANTIQUITIES OF KERTCH, AND RESEARCHES IN THE CIMMERIAN BOSPHORUS, WITH REMARKS ON THE ETHNOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE CRIMEA. By DUNCAN M'PHERSON, M.A., of the Madras Army.

The juxtaposition of the words Arts and Arms forms a resonant alliteration often used by the popular historian; but in history itself they are too often in discord—witness the sack and most barbarous destruction of the Museum of Kertch, after our capture of this place a few months before the fall of Sebastopol. But, although many antiquities were then destroyed, the numerous tumuli in the environs of this city still remain; most of which have not yet been explored, and the assemblage of the Turkish Contingent at Kertch, where the corps passed the winter of 1855-56, has led to the present publication. Dr. M'Pherson was head of the medical department, and his "scanty leisure afforded from more important and urgent avocations" was employed in a study of the Greek colonisation of the Crimea, as well as its present ethnology; to which were added excavations and antiquarian researches in the neighbourhood of Kertch. Dr. M'Pherson modestly acknowledges that his very prettily-illustrated work is, as regards erudition, more or less a compilation from German and other archaeologists, whose names he gives; but the wonder is that, with all these helps, a book of so much interesting antiquity, and so agreeably illustrated in chromo-lithography, should have been produced in so short a time.

Dr. M'Pherson commences with the testimonies of the ancients as to this portion of Europe, where a little before Homer dwelt the Cimmerians—the Cimbr of the Romans, and the Kymyr of our ancient Gaul—who were of that great Celtic race which spread at one time from Galatia to Cumberland, or the land of the Cimbr. Dr. M'Pherson also considers that the coasts of the Euxine were the theatre of the wanderings of Ulysses; and identifies the description of a land-locked anchorage as that of Balaklava. We see no reason for removing Ulysses from the Mediterranean, as the description he quotes is applicable to every mountain-bordered gulf in the Ionian Sea or Adriatic, where there are dozens of such creeks. But the Greek colonisation of all the coasts of the Euxine is a matter of certainty. Witness Odessus (now Varna), Theodosia (now Kaffa), and many others, one of the most important of which was Panticapæum (now Kertch), which was the capital of this part of the dominions of Mithridates, who shared with Hannibal the glory of having been the most really formidable of all the enemies of Rome—a Sovereign who had an army of several hundred thousand fighting men and four hundred galleys.

The Russian Government, for some years before the war, had a commission sitting for the excavation of these tombs and the preservation of the more valuable portion of their contents. A few of the choicest pieces were sent to St. Petersburg; the rest were retained for the Museum at Kertch, which was established in the year 1828. Ten of the tumuli, or mounds, were excavated annually, and the director of the Museum, M. Ashik, has produced an important work on this interesting subject. Of the antiquarian mine of Kertch this learned director says, "How few are there who know that kind of ancient vase which is improperly called Etruscan is also dug up in Russian ground; that Greek sculptures of the highest art are dug out amongst us; that we possess splendid monuments of Cyclopean architecture; and that, far from both capitals, on the extreme edge of the southern steppes, towards the Black Sea, there exists another Herculeanum—another subterranean Etruria—rich in treasures often unique in their kind, and which throw light upon the darkest periods of the past."

We must refer the reader to the work of Dr. M'Pherson for a descriptive catalogue of the curious objects exhumed—some of which are very pleasingly illustrated in colours, so as to have all the effect of reality. As usual, cinerary urns, ceramic and bronze vases, make a prominent figure. The most interesting discovery was one made some years ago of a Cyclopean subterranean gallery, with a pointed arch roof, terminating in a sarcophagus chamber, containing the remains of a Persian satrap. Around his neck was a necklace of massive gold, with enamelled ornaments of blue and green; his shield, which lay beside him, was of fine gold, and divided into twelve compartments, ornamented with dolphins and masks.

THE PRACTICAL ANGLER. By W. C. STEWART. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

That patient class of British sportsmen for whom the Blink Bonnies and the Skirmishers of the turf live and race in vain, and whose hearts are not with the Kestrels or the Amencas on the waters of the Solent, or in the tents of the scorers at Lord's or Kennington Oval, but continue to believe, summer after summer, in the spirit of the old song—

Oh! the gallant fisher's life,
It is the best of any!

will take this terse little book to their bosom, and make it the companion of many a river-side pilgrimage. Its aim is not to give any highly-tinted dissertation on the joys of angling, or to produce a series of mental pictures of its most favoured haunts. Alas for the silver trout, the author had a much more practical and deadly object in view; and, although the gentle craft have had teachers, and to spare, since their quaint old Isaac wrote, it was reserved for him to prove that almost, if not quite, as good sport may be had in clear water as in coloured.

Mr. Stewart brings a large stock of enthusiasm, and fifteen years' practice, to his work. He has gleaned hints for his letterpress, and his hook and bait illustrations, from nearly all the first amateurs and professional anglers of the day, and exchanged minds with Jamie Baillie, the veritable senior wrangler of fly-fishing in Scotland. Delightful as it may be to a beginner to wander rod in hand along the banks of some river in May or June, among meadows rich with the daisy and the cowslip, or to contemplate nature in her grander, but not less beautiful, aspect on the rocky, heather-clad verge of a Highland stream—the pleasures of the day always bear some proportion to the weight of the basket brought home; and the finest scenery influences are but an indifferent compensation for an empty creel.

By carefully studying the precepts so pithily and pleasantly enunciated here, no tyro need despair, after he has undergone his probation, of becoming a practical angler; and even those who worthily aspire to that distinction already, and have acquired the necessary neatness of hand and quickness of eye, may have their observation not a little sharpened, and their prejudices sapped. The treatise is remarkably complete in all the details of the trout-fishing art. Fresh-water trout—the causes of their decrease, the season when they are in highest condition, and every phase of their natural history, claim a chapter. All the minutiae of an angler's equipment are gone into with quite a Gerard Dow minuteness, and so on to artificial fly fishing, flies, fly dressing, May-fly fishing, and trouting with the fly. Angling with the worm, which he considers to possess one very solid advantage over fly in the superior size of the trout caught, is also copiously handled, as well as minnow and parrot-baits. Loch fishing, in which the accomplished angler and the tyro are most upon a par, has nevertheless no small charm in his eyes; and his book is appropriately concluded by some precepts on "the best means of filling a basket in May, June, July, August, and September." The author has shown, to quote the late Mr. Barnes, "lots of grapple" in dealing with his subject; and we trust that his readers may be able to act up to the spirit of the phrase, and remember his advice when they feel the thrilling nibble and have to go gallantly into action at a moment's notice with a Highland *salmo ferox* in the approaching summer.

"A SISTER OF MERCY."—Miss Dix, who has taken so admirable a part in forcing the state of the Scotch lunatics upon public notice, appears to be a person of extraordinary devotion to her sense of duty. So feeble in body that she can scarcely walk half a mile, she has travelled over the whole of the United States, and induced nineteen of the local Legislatures to erect and endow State lunatic asylums. She has extended her influence to the erection of lighthouses and the establishment of life-boats on many parts of the American coast. When convinced of the horrible treatment of the mad in Scotland, and furnished with letters to the Duke of Argyll, and one or two others of the Ministry, she started for London, drove direct from the railway station to their residences, and gained that promise of the commission of inquiry before she secured a lodging or changed her dress.



THE "GREAT EASTERN" STEAM SHIP, 27,500 TONS.—DRAWN BY EDWIN WEEDON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

THE MONSTER SHIP AT MILLWALL.

In our Journal of the 30th ult. we presented our readers with a View of the *Great Eastern* as she appeared before the midship section had been built or plated up. And now, pursuing our intention of producing a series of illustrations explanatory of the whole external and internal economy of the great ship, we lay before them authentic diagrams of the Longitudinal Section, Deck Plan, and three Transverse Sections of the Vessel, from the original drawings and designs of the engineer.

It may not be out of place in an article having immediate reference to the most stupendous project of modern times in steam navigation to glance briefly at the rapid progress which has been made in the art since the fertile mind of Henry Bell—originally a working house-carpenter in Glasgow—conceived the happy idea of applying the new principle of steam power to a trading vessel on the Clyde. His boat, which was named the *Comet*, was fitted up with an engine and paddles, and began to ply as a passenger-boat from Glasgow to Helensburgh in January, 1812, and was soon followed by a series of steam-vessels, for which the river Clyde has since become so famous. The curious in steam lore will be gratified to learn that the original boiler of the *Comet* is still in the possession of Mr. Scott Russell. We can well imagine the astonishment of the curious Scotch bodies who rushed from all quarters to witness the wonder of a "boat driven by reek" (smoke), and "making an awful stour and splutter in the water." The clumsy *Comet*, with her two sets of radiating paddles, resembling very much in their appearance four large malt-shovels revolving on each side of the vessel, was certainly a strange sight; and, when to these singularities was added the marvellous circumstance of a vessel being propelled against wind and current by an invisible power, we can scarcely wonder at the credulous and superstitious country people being firmly impressed with the belief that "the smoky devil was na' canny," and that "auld Clootie himself had mair to do wi' the matter than honest folk ken't o'." The prejudice against the smoke was indeed so strong amongst ignorant people everywhere that the constructors of early steam-boats endeavoured to disguise the odious funnel under the designation of a mainmast; and some even went so far as to raise up the pretence of a topmast amongst the thick folds of smoke. Habit has, however, long since removed this prejudice; and the most timid lady that ever ventured a voyage on the *Bridegroom* from Ilfracombe to Chelsea watches the funnel pouring forth its volumes of black smoke without any apprehension of danger, except from a shower of treacherous blacks on her new Sunday bonnet. The average speed attained by the *Comet* was five miles an hour; but she was soon eclipsed by the *Elizabeth*, which started for the conveyance of passengers between Glasgow and Greenock in March, 1813, and averaged nine miles an hour. The unusually luxurious manner with which the cabin of the latter vessel was fitted up demanded an elaborate description; and it is recorded that the best cabin, 11 feet wide and 21 feet long, was covered with handsome carpeting; that "a sofa clothed with maroon is placed at one end of the cabin, and gives the whole a warm and cheerful appearance. There are twelve small windows, each furnished with maroon curtains, with tassels, fringes, and velvet cornices, ornamented with gilt ornaments, having altogether a very rich effect. Above the sofa there is a large mirror suspended, and at each side book-shelves are placed containing a collection of the best authors for the amusement and edification of those who may avail themselves of them during the passage."

It requires some effort of the mind, after accommodating itself to the limited appliances of the little Clyde boat, to grasp in all its magnitude the grand design of the *Great Eastern*. The marvel is, however, not so much in her stupendous size as in the perfect novelty of the principle upon which she has been constructed. Contrary to all precedent in European shipbuilding, she has, so to speak, no vertebral column: that all-important portion of the anatomy of an ordinary vessel is entirely wanting. She is, in fact, a ship without backbone or ribs; and, unlike other vessels—the keel of which is first laid down and the timbers or framing erected therefrom and afterwards sheathed over—the new ship has been built in sections, the midship portion being first built up to its full height, and the other sections, fore and aft, built up afterwards in like manner, and joined to the preceding section. This will be best understood by reference to our illustration last week which shows the ship in progress of building. Perhaps the best mode of conveying a tolerably correct idea of the principle applied by Mr. Brunel to the construction of the *Great Eastern* is to say that it is similar to that of the tubular bridge over the Menai Strait. He conceived the idea of an immense iron tube, or gallery, running fore and aft the entire length of the ship, and divided perpendicularly into twelve compartments by water-tight bulkheads, or partitions. These compartments would be again divided horizontally and longitudinally by the lower deck, so that should the water enter the lower part of the vessel it would be confined to the compartment by which it had been admitted, and could neither rise above the lower deck nor force itself into the adjacent compartments. A most important principle in the construction of ships is thus developed in the simplest and most effective manner. The strength of the structure depends, therefore, not upon a keel, which would evidently be insufficient for the weight that with every motion of the ship must act with enormous leverage throughout its immense length, but upon the central tube or gallery formed by the decks above and below, and by the lateral walls, shown in the diagrams, of the transverse sections. The bottom, it will be seen, is quite flat, so as to allow the ship when loaded to be grounded on a griddon for the purpose of repairing, painting, or clearing the hull from grass or barnacles, which in warm climates would be likely to attach thereto. The cellular principle, if the term may be applied to Mr. Brunel's plan, is carried out in the construction of the hull of the *Great Eastern*, which may be best described as consisting of a double shell or "skin,"—as it is technically termed—carried up as far as the lower deck, as shown in the diagram. This double skin, formed of plates of iron, is joined by longitudinal webs or girders, formed also of plate iron running the entire length of the vessel, with intervals of about three feet between each from the keel to the lower deck; these spaces being again closed up in lengths varying from twenty to sixty feet. Thus the outer and inner skins form a double wall, divided into innumerable water-tight cells, giving the greatest possible strength with the least possible weight. The upper deck is in like manner formed of a double skin, for a width of twenty feet on each side, with iron girders or beams binding one side to the other; so that the vessel is, in fact, a system of isolated yet strongly-connected cells—forming the most buoyant and, as it would seem, the most substantial structure that ever was designed for the resistance of the perils of the ocean. We should not omit remarking upon the curious fact that, in case of ballast being required, the compartments between the outer and inner skin of the bottom will hold 3000 tons of water applicable to this purpose.

With a capacity for carrying 8000 tons of cargo, independent of 11,000 tons of coal, and an enormous weight of machinery, material, stores, &c., she is also intended to accommodate 4000 passengers; or, in cases of emergency, if required for the transport of troops, 10,000 men could be safely conveyed by her to any part of the world. It is as a passenger-ship that her superiority over the largest ocean steamer will be most apparent. Let us imagine those noble saloons, which resemble a magnificent hotel, or, to speak more accurately, a series of first-class hotels, for each division or compartment of the ship will form a distinct saloon of from forty to eighty feet in length, by twenty-six feet in width—the largest being nearly as spacious as the saloon of Drury-lane Theatre—lighted at night with gas manufactured on board the vessel, and filled with company, chatting, reading, working, or employed according to their various tastes, while the leviathan ship rushes almost noiselessly, and with hardly any perceptible motion, over the submissive waves of the Atlantic or Indian Ocean. A reference to the longitudinal section and deck plan will explain the internal economy and proportions of these saloons, which run through the centre of the ship, with sleeping apartments on either side. The advantage of this arrangement over the old one, by which the passenger-cabins and saloons were placed far aft in the ship, will be appreciated by those who know that the motion in the centre of a vessel is necessarily much less than at either extremity. Nothing that art can suggest for rendering the accommodation for passengers equal to that which could be found in the best London hotel will be wanting in this floating palace—rich carpets, costly hangings, magnificent mirrors, libraries and instruments of music, paintings, carvings, and castings—all in short, that the most fastidious West-end club-frequenters could require—will be provided, including the not-to-be-forgotten comforts of an excellent *cuisine* and a well-stocked cellar, with spacious sleeping apartments, warm and cold baths, and a noble promenade on the upper deck, where, weather permitting, the ladies, sheltered by bulwarks between five and six feet high, may display the newest Parisian and London fashions with as much effect and to almost as many admirers as on a fine afternoon in Regent-street or the Esplanade at Brighton.

No possible inconvenience can be felt by the passengers from the heat of the furnaces or the vibration of the engines. This portion of the machinery, being in the lowest part of the vessel, is overarched by a strong iron roof, and surrounded by the coal-bunkers, through which neither heat nor sound can penetrate to the upper decks. The communication between the several engine-rooms is effected by means of two small longitudinal tunnels, on the principle of the Menai Bridge, already referred to. Through these the engineers can traverse the whole length of the ship without interfering with the bulkheads, which divide this portion of the vessel into water-tight compartments, precisely as the saloons above.

We have now penetrated to nearly every corner of this wonderful structure—traversed her deck from stem to stern; crossed tremendous gulls on planks, that to our fancy seemed as slight as a French vaudeville; insinuated ourselves through mysterious portholes; investigated all sorts of metallic dungeons; oscillated upon unsteady ladders over deep abysses, with a desperate contempt of danger that would have caused the whole board of directors in the office where we have our life assured to turn pale with apprehension for our safety. One locality, however, still remains to be visited. Cast your eyes upward to that combination of timbers, twenty-five feet above the deck, called a "traveller," on which an engine of sixty-horse power is employed, lifting from the yard the enormous boilers, engines, furnaces, and machinery necessary for the construction of the vessel, and depositing them in their proper places in the hold. From the platform of this massive structure we get a bird's-eye view of the ship; and, looking down on the deck, obtain a pretty clear idea of its plan as represented by our Artist. We see how light will be transmitted through two rows of skylights, running longitudinally on both sides of the deck into the upper saloons, and thence, by corresponding skylights, into the saloons on the lower deck. Aided by our intelligent cicerone, we can imagine five stunted Vesuvian funnels—two before and three abaft the paddle-wheels—vomiting forth wreaths of smoke from five pair of furnaces (unless anthracite coal be used); and six masts, of more graceful proportions, tapering upwards from the deck, with their canvas wings wooing the winds, and gratefully tendering their aid to their faithful ally, Steam, who, panting and groaning amidst fire and water, far down in his gloomy chambers, toils day and night, and night and day, with the force of a thousand giants, to carry the good ship in safety to her desired haven.

From our exalted position we behold the broad Thames, bearing many a noble argosy upon her bosom, flowing softly between her busy shores. Away there lies Greenwich, with its regal hospital and beautiful park and hill, crowned with the old white-walled Observatory, where—according to popular belief—the Royal Astronomer holds confidential communication with comets and other wandering stars. That black hull floating lazily at her moorings is the old *Dreadnought*, turned from the trade of war to the arts of peace. Carrying our eye along the shore, Deptford and its naval depot claim a passing glance; while far off in the distance we can discern the tops of the water-towers of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. On the opposite bank of the river the eye wanders over the flat uninteresting Isle of Dogs; taking in successively Blackwall, Poplar, Cubitt's New Town and Church, and the East and West India Docks. We can just distinguish the dome of St. Paul's looming dimly and grandly, as one of Ossian's heroes, through the eternal mantle of fog in which the city wraps itself up, like a rheumatic old gentleman. Wonderful London! What mighty projects of wealth and greatness are now ripening in thy fruitful bosom? What glittering bubble will next be blown by the breath of fraud for fools to catch at? What golden dreams of the future will be rudely broken by—psst! that dreadful yard-bell which proclaims that the working day is done, and a respite from toil comes to the sons of labour! At the welcome signal grim artificers stream forth into the sunny light of evening; hammer and anvil, and furnace and engine, are deserted; the deafening fall of hundreds of hammers on the ringing sides of the ship suddenly ceases; panting engineers wipe their steaming brows, and inhale deep draughts of heaven's blessed air; the young Vulcans—whom we have seen everywhere about the ship, working at those movable little forges in which the bolts and rivets are made red hot for fastening the plates—forsake bellows and shovel with surprising unanimity, and scamper away pell-mell to enjoy most probably the cheap luxury of a swim in the river. It is time, too, for visitors to retire; and, as we slowly descend the easy stages from the ship's deck, we feel ourselves more than ever filled with admiration for the originality of conception, boldness of design, skill, enterprise, and practical ability which could work out a scheme so beset with difficulties at every step.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 30 it was omitted to be explained that the large Engraving at pp. 518-519 represents the *Great Eastern* steam-ship in course of construction, about eighteen months since.

THE KING'S VISITORS.

I.

The King holds court
With his regal train,
And the wild wind blows
At his window pane,
And pattering falls
The wintry rain;
And if the King,
So merry and free,
Would give his crown
And his kingdom's fee,
And his fleets that ride
On the wild wide sea,
To stop the fall
Of the midnight rain—
The gushing, flushing,
Frolicsome rain—
And silence the wind
At his window pane,
He'd offer his riches
All in vain.

II.

And Care crawls up
To the same King's door,
And takes her seat
At his proud heart's core,
And tells him deeds
That were done of yore;
And if he'd give
His good right hand,
His Dukes and Earls
That round him stand,
And his Queen's bright eyes
That gladd the land,
To keep such guest
From his darkening door,
The nestling, wrestling
Spirit of yore,
And take her tooth
From his heart's red core,
The Spirit would answer him—
"Nevermore!" CHARLES MACKAY.

AERIAL MACHINE.—Viscount Carlisle, of Swift's Heath, Kilkenny, has patented an aerial machine, with which he anticipates obtaining great results. The aerial chariot in form is something of the shape of a boat, extremely light, with one wheel in front and two behind, having two wings slightly concave fixed to its side. It is also provided with a tail that can be raised or lowered at pleasure, and which serves for giving an elevating or declining position, and worked by a cord.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Her Majesty the Queen has just presented to the 23rd Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers a beautiful Cashmere goat, from the herd in Windsor Great Park; this is the fifth present of a similar kind made by her Majesty to this distinguished regiment.

The Botanical Society of France is this year to explore the environs of Montpellier, Cévennes, and part of the coast of the Mediterranean. Her Majesty has conferred the Order of the Compagnonship of the Bath on Major Brownrigg, Deputy Inspector General of Constabulary in Ireland, as a recognition of his services to the Government.

In the country districts of Bavaria Sunday-schools are to be established this autumn for giving instruction in rural economy, the best way of keeping farmers' accounts, and also introducing these branches of education into the primary schools.

The Stockport, Disley, and Whaley Bridge Railway was opened for public traffic on the 5th inst.

Four 68-pounder guns, captured in the late Russian war, have been forwarded from Woolwich Arsenal to York, Leeds, Sheffield, and Huddersfield. A number of these trophies have been dispatched to the various provincial towns of the kingdom, and also to the colonies, to be erected in the parks and other public places of resort.

There is a bill in the House of Lords, presented by Lord Rossie, by which young workpeople unable to read are to be sent to school, and the expenses paid by the employers. Where the parents of any young person above the age of six are unable to pay for education, the board of guardians may pay the school expenses.

Advices from Lisbon state that the contract for the railway between Lisbon and Oporto lately entered into with Sir Morton Peto has been definitively approved by the Legislature, the measure having just passed the Chamber of Peers.

A regular service of screw steamers is now established between the ports of Kiel (Holstein) and St. Petersburg, the departures from either port taking place every Saturday morning.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has accepted the invitation of the Marquis of Waterford to take up his abode at Curraghmore, on his Excellency's visit to the agricultural show during the month of August.

Mr. William Blanshard, of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Doncaster, in the room of the late Mr. Robert Hall, M.P.

Extra steamers are to be dispatched from Southampton on the 27th of October and 12th of December next, in correspondence with steamers from Suez to Ceylon, Madras, and Calcutta. There will also be an extra departure from Calcutta about the 15th of March, 1858, for the convenience of homeward passengers.

An aggregate meeting of "The Militia of the United Kingdom" was held on Tuesday in the Music Hall, Abbey-street, Dublin, to solicit from the Government the recognition of its services during the war, and asking that, "in the event of an augmentation of the army, they may be called upon in preference to Continental paid troops."

A new steam-frigate, bearing the name of *Pedro Nunes*, recently constructed for his Highness the Duke of Oporto, has been fitted in the same elegant style as the *Victoria* and *Albert*.

Since the foundation of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania the institution has qualified for their profession 164 ladies.

The specie arrivals of last week amounted to £1,700,000—of which £213,000 was from America, £632,000 from the West Indies, and the remainder from Australia.

An Imperial decree has conferred on the Approuague Company the privilege of working the gold-fields of French Guiana over an extent of 500,000 acres.

An ingenious spirit-compass binnacle life-boat lantern, prepared by Mr. Dent, of the Strand, is to be supplied to each of the life-boats of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

The arrangements of the local committee of the British Association in Dublin are now assuming a definite form, and give promise of a successful meeting. Wednesday, the 26th August, is the day appointed for the meeting of the Association.

The designs for the monument to be erected to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral are in course of being arranged, and will be open for public inspection in Westminster Hall early in July.

Lord Elgin embarked at Suez for China on Saturday last.

A distinguished party of Etonians dined together at the Salt-hill Hotel, Kingstown. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland presided.

The fourth meeting of the Fox Club takes place at Brookes's on Saturday (to-day).

In the year 1829 the number of newspapers published in the metropolis amounted to about 18,000,000; in 1830, to 20,000,000; in 1831, to about 22,000,000; and at present the number is about 42,000,000.

The third session of the International Congress of Statistics is to commence at Vienna, August 31.

The French experimental squadron has just returned to Toulon after a cruise in the Mediterranean of about three weeks.

In the half-year ended last Lady day the sum of £1,979,385 was expended in the in-door maintenance and out-relief of paupers in England and Wales, against £2,094,655 in the corresponding period of the year 1856: £493,076 was expended for in-maintenance, and £1,486,307 for out-relief. There is a decrease of pauperism in every English county except Durham, which exhibits an increase of one per cent.

On Sunday last the People's Subscription Band commenced playing in the Regent's Park, from five till seven o'clock.

The *Newry Telegraph* announces, as a matter of great importance to its town and district, that a natural passage has just been discovered into the Lough of Carlingford.

The Mayoress of Liverpool is about to be presented with a silver cradle (in accordance with a custom of that municipality), to commemorate the birth of a child during her husband's year of office.

The Harrow Speech-day for this year is fixed for Thursday, the 2nd of July. Lord Palmerston has promised to preside at the Harrow Dinner in London, on Wednesday, the 8th of July.

On Monday a special general meeting of the Female Orphan Asylum, Westminster-road, was held in the board-room of the asylum, for the purpose of electing ten orphans from a list of thirty-two candidates.

The Harveian Oration this year at the College of Physicians will be delivered on Saturday, June 24, by Dr. Copland, the author of the well-known medical dictionary.

During the last seven years India has drained the world of nearly 400,000,000 of silver rupees—or £40,000,000 sterling.

The largest number of persons assessed to the Income-tax last year was under Schedule "D" (professions and gains), when the number was 118,793 at £100 and under £150 a year.

The Queen has commanded the Bishop of London to preach before her Majesty and the Court in the private chapel within Buckingham Palace on Sunday (to-morrow).

A Medjidie decoration has just been received by Mr. John Bake Husband, the house surgeon of the North Devon Infirmary. Mr. Husband served as a medical officer in the English army at the siege of Sebastopol, and was present with the fleet at the last bombardment and capture of that city.

Cardinal Wiseman, in a pastoral just issued to the several Roman Catholic congregations in London, announces that within the last twelve months no less than seven religious offices have been opened in his diocese, and others are now in course of building. Amongst other institutions founded has been an hospital presided over by the Sisters of Charity who served in the East during the late war.

The "Monday Evening Concerts for the People" having been brought to a close for the present season, a grand concert was given in aid of the guarantee fund on Thursday evening, at St. Martin's Hall.

Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, has already produced some early Black Prince strawberries from the open ground. This is just fourteen days earlier than last year, and the crop is enormous, there being in many cases 200 of the berries on one plant.

The second annual meeting of the National Reformatory Union is to be held at Willis's Rooms at one o'clock to-day (Saturday)—Lord Brougham, President of the Union, in the chair. Resolutions were moved on the Industrial Schools Bill, on a normal school for reformatory teachers, and on the disposal of young persons leaving reformatories.

Among other curiosities lately sold at the public auction-rooms in the Rue Druot were two very curious parchments, one being a receipt given to the treasurer of Louis XI. by the King's tailor for the sum of 30 sols for putting a new pair of sleeves to an old leather pourpoint of his Majesty; and the other, a receipt from the Royal shoemaker for 15 deniers for furnishing a box of grease for the King's boots.

MINERAL STATISTICS.

From a very early period—a period long prior to the Roman subjugation—the British Islands have been renowned for the variety and extent of their mineral productions. The nations of antiquity derived the tin which they employed in the manufacture of their bronze statues, ornaments, and weapons, from Cornwall; and there is abundant evidence to show that a regular carrying trade was established by the merchants of Tyre between the ancient Bolerium and the Delta of the Nile. We know that the Roman colonists worked the mineral districts of this country extensively for gold, silver, lead, and tin; and they have left some notable examples of their engineering skill in sl which have been sunk and levels which have been driven through some of our most intractable rocks in Cardiganshire, Derbyshire, and Shropshire. Our Kings, particularly the Edwards and the Henrys, granted many charters which gave especial privileges to the miners. The Black Prince was himself a zealous searcher for subterranean treasures, and with some 500 miners from Derbyshire he instituted an exploration of Northern Devonshire, from which, it is said, he derived sufficient wealth to defray the expense of his wars in France. Elizabeth greatly encouraged British mining, and she introduced a number of German miners, who brought with them a better system of exploitation, and thus developed the extraordinary resources of Cardiganshire, Derbyshire, and other counties. From Cardiganshire Sir Hugh Myddelton derived the wealth which enabled him to bring the New River from Ware to London. From the same mines Mr. Bushell drew the treasures which enabled him to clothe the army of Charles I.; and they subsequently became the subject of "The Great Mine Adventure"—a bubble scheme which involved so many in its wreck as to lead the House of Commons to organise committees of inquiry, in the vain hope of bringing the fraudulent directors to justice. Prince Rupert was governor of two mining corporations—the Mines Royal, and the Mineral and Battery Works; and he appears to have been an ironmaster. Oliver Cromwell was the proprietor of blast furnaces in the Forest of Dean; and, even while he was guiding the Republican army, he never relaxed in his endeavours to develop the mineral resources of his country.

Through all time, therefore, there has been a constant drain upon the metalliferous formations of this island. With our advancing manufacturing and commercial importance that drain has been steadily increasing; yet our mines of tin, lead, copper, and iron continue to add many millions sterling each year to the wealth of the nation. The mineral productions of the British Islands exceed that of the whole continent of Europe; and yet, while nearly every country has long since established systems of statistical inquiry, and thus carefully recorded the progress of exhaustion, and, in many cases, established salutary checks upon reckless mining, England has proudly talked of her inexhaustible treasures, and kept no count of her natural wealth. This imprudent system has been too long continued; and attempts which have been made to arrive at correct returns of our mineral productions have been several times defeated by prejudices, or misdirected from less honourable causes.

Gradually, however, these obstacles are giving way before a sense of the real advantages to be derived from an exact knowledge of the rate which production maintains to demand, and it is with much satisfaction that we learn that, after many years of persevering labour, the Keeper of Mining Records in the Museum of Practical Geology is now enabled to rely upon a large number of exact returns from our mines and collieries, from which he can regularly compile, with a degree of correctness not hitherto approached, the "Mineral Statistics," now published annually by order of the Treasury, from a copy of which, now before us, we extract the following particulars of the annual produce:—

Tin.—Of tin ore Cornwall produced 5917 tons, and Devonshire 320 tons. The average price of the ore being £68 per ton gives it a value of £608,396. The produce of metal from this tin ore was as nearly as possible 6000 tons, which may be valued at £720,000. This is the production of 129 mines in Cornwall and of 14 in Devonshire.

Copper.—The copper ores of Western England sold at public sales during the year amounted to 195,193 tons, which produced of fine copper 12,578 tons 11 cwt., the money value of the ore being £1,263,739. Beyond this, Ireland, Wales, and some other English counties, sold at Swansea 14,921 tons of ore, the money value of which was £116,910; and 7440 tons of metallic copper were produced from ores purchased by private contract from British mines. In addition to this, the Swansea smelters purchased of imported copper ores 28,982 tons, producing of copper 4650 tons, the value of which was £517,550. The total value of the copper smelted in England in one year being £2,867,207 17s.

Lead.—The total quantity of lead ore raised from the mines of the United Kingdom in the same period was 92,330 tons; which produced of metallic lead 73,091 tons, and from which 561,906 ounces of silver were extracted. The total value of the pig lead obtained was £1,692,055; and of silver, £110,476.

Iron.—Of iron ore there was mined 9,553,741 tons. This enormous quantity of iron ore fed 589 blast furnaces, which produced 3,218,151 tons of pig iron. The average price of which, being £4-1s. per ton, gives a market value equal to the enormous sum of £13,515,266.

Coal.—The total number of collieries in the United Kingdom are as follows:—

In England	1841
Wales	310
Scotland	403
Ireland	19

And from these there was raised, during the year 1855, 64,453,070 tons of fuel. Previously to the inquiries which were instituted by Mr. Robert Hunt, of which the above is the result, the estimates of the annual produce of the British coal-fields were the merest guesses possible—R. C. Taylor, in his "Statistics of Coal," making the produce 31,500,000 tons; T. R. Macculloch, "Dictionary of Commerce" (1845), 34,000,000 tons; Mr. Braithwaite Poole adopted the same sum in his "Statistics of British Commerce;" while Mr. Joseph Dickinson, Inspector of Coal Mines, in his Report, rose to 54,000,000 tons.

Speculations have been made on the duration of our coal-beds, upon the continuance of which England's manufacturing greatness depends. Now, all these were founded upon the supposition that 31,000,000 tons of coals only were removed from the earth annually; but we now know that above 64,000,000 tons are every year withdrawn from our carboniferous strata, and that with the extension of the application of steam this quantity will be greatly exceeded.

Beside those more important sources of our national wealth, we find in those "Mineral Statistics" returns of the quantities of zinc ores; of salt produced in Cheshire, Worcestershire, and at Carriekfergus, in Ireland; of sulphur ores, of which we find Wicklow produces 58,000 tons; of arsenic, of nickel, and cobalt ores. To add to the value of the information thus communicated, the imports and exports of all these mineral products are given. An attempt has been made to estimate the production of clay for porcelain and for commoner purposes, and to give the quantities of building stones obtained from the principal quarries throughout the United Kingdom. The work before us is the return for 1855; that for 1856 not being yet published. The information upon which those "Mineral Statistics" depends is collected by the Keeper of Mining Records, who regularly visits the principal mineral districts, or it is furnished voluntarily by the mineral proprietors. As it is of the utmost importance that so important an interest as that of mining, which adds nearly £20,000,000 per annum to the national wealth, should be correctly represented, we would press upon all concerned the importance of aiding the compiler of these statistics by furnishing him with exact returns from those mines or collieries in which they are engaged.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. D. R.—It is true that the celebrated French chess-player, M. St. Amant, is making a short *sojourn* in this country, and it is much to be hoped that while here he will indulge the amateurs of the present day with a taste of that quality which a few years since earned for him the distinction of being the best player in France.

Z. Z.—You appear to have proved ineffectually that Mr. Door's ingenious stratagem, No. 690, is capable of another and a very commonplace solution in five moves.

A. PRINCE AMATEUR.—1. It is certainly not judicious to sacrifice a piece for two Pawns, under the circumstances mentioned. 3. The games in question average probably five hours each.

W. E. Weightman.—See notice to "Z. Z."

D. C. H. H.—I am indebted for his list of beautiful Problems, and for the pleasant epistle which I have received.

A. NATIONAL AMERICAN CHESS TOURNEY.—It is a gratifying circumstance that American chess players have exhibited, during the last few years, an increasing interest in the game, and a growing fondness for its practice. The depth and subtlety of chess are now regarded as a noble and ennobling pursuit, and the game is becoming a popular and fashionable establishment, in a measure especially directed to the amusement of the young and the vigorous. The regular insertion of Chess notices in several of our weekly journals, and by the latest every where, has helped to express, in recent months, a corresponding increase in the number of chess players, and a corresponding increase in the number of chess tournaments, and, in some respects, to the celebrated Congress held at London in the year 1851, and to that gathering which is about to take place in one of the inland cities of England. It is believed that such an assemblage of American players would serve to once to illustrate and assist the advancement of chess in this country. It would exert a wide and enduring influence upon popular opinion; and, in its ultimate results, would establish our chess position on the same broad footing of public favour which it has so long occupied among the nations of Europe. By its means, too, many distinguished cultivators of Chess, now known to each other for the most part only by reputation, would become personally acquainted. The actual relative rank of our foremost practitioners, at present a matter of frequent dispute, would be determined by an unimpeachable criterion. It would extend not only to those participating, but to devotees of Chess everywhere, a large amount of instruction and delight. And particularly at this time does such a convention seem more than ever desirable and proper, in order to promulgate authoritatively upon the acceptance or rejection, as far as this country is concerned, of the forthcoming revised code of Chess laws. As noted by considerations already enumerated, the New York Chess Club has appointed a local corresponding committee, with the view of ascertaining the feasibility of such an undertaking. The members of that committee, in the execution of the duty assigned them, would propose to their Chess brethren throughout the United States:—

1. The holding of a National Tournament of American Chess-players at an early period, and in a convenient and accessible locality.
2. The appointment of similar committees in our chief cities, empowered to correspond with each other in reference to the time and place of meeting, and to settle all other preliminary arrangements.
3. The collection of a fund, by general subscription, sufficiently large to allow of prizes of respectable amounts to those players and problem composers who shall prove themselves most worthy thereof, and to defray the expenses of publishing a full account of the entire proceedings, including a selection of the games played and of the Problems competing for prizes.

The committee would request those clubs and players to whom this circular may be sent to address their replies to the Tournament Committee, New York Chess Club, No. 19, East Twelfth Street, New York.—CHARLES D. MEAL, JAMES THOMPSON, FREDERICK PERLIN, W. W. MONTGOMERY, DANIEL W. FISKE, Committee of the New York Chess Club.—New York, April 17th, 1857.

*** We are again obliged, by the length to which the Games, &c., run, to defer the answers to very many Chess communicators for another week.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 691.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to her 6th	B takes Kt or (a)	3. Q takes Kt P (ch) K takes Q	
2. R to Q Kt sq (ch)	Q takes R	4. R takes B—mate.	
(a) 1.	Q takes Q		
(If Black make any other move than these two he is mated next move.)	2. R to Q Kt sq (ch) Q to her 8th		
	3. Kt to Kt 3rd—mate.		

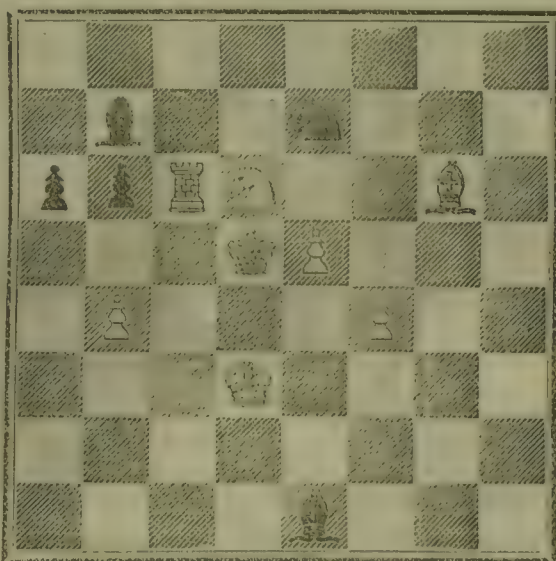
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 693.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 7th	P to Q B 3rd (a)	3. R or B mates.	
2. R takes P	Any move		
(a) 1.	P takes P		
2. B takes B (ch)	K moves	3. R to K R 2nd—mate.	

PROBLEM No. 695.

By A. BECK.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The following light skirmishes were played by Mr. STAUNTON against two of the best players in the St. George's Chess Club consulting together: (Petroff's Defence to the Knight's Opening.)

BLACK. (The Allies.)	WHITE. Mr. Staunton.	BLACK. (The Allies.)	WHITE. Mr. Staunton.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. Q to Q B 2nd	B to K 6th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	K Kt to K B 3rd	(He might have played thus, and won, though by a circuitous and tedious course:—	
3. Kt takes P	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	21. P takes Kt	Q to Q 4th
4. Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt	22. Q takes Kt	B takes P (ch)
5. P to Q 3rd	K B to Q B 4th	23. Q takes Kt	Q to K 5th (ch)
6. K B to K 2nd	P to K R 4th	24. K to B 2nd	Q R to Q 6th
7. P to K R 3rd	Q to Q 6th	(Kt, &c.)	
(The attack White has got amply compensated for his sacrificed Pawn. If Black now castle, he may play K Kt to Kt 5th with great advantage.)		22. P takes Kt	B to Q 7th (ch)
8. K R to K B sq	Q B to K 3rd	(This mistake throws away a dead-weight game. White had played the Bishop to K 6th with the evident intention of following that move with 23. R to Q 7th, when, by immediate capture, he moved the wrong piece. The intended course of action, it will be seen, wins very nearly:—	
9. P to Q B 3rd	Q to Q 2nd	23. Q Kt to B P (ch), or (a) K to Q Kt sq	
10. P to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th	And now, whether Black play 24. K R to K B 2nd, 24. Q to Q 4th, or 24. Q to K 6th, White by taking the Q B Pawn with Queen, wins by force; and if, instead of either of those moves, they play 24. Kt to Q Kt sq, White takes K Kt Pawn with his Queen, and Black has no longer a defence; and if 24. Q Kt to Q B 3rd White has only to move 25. Q to Q R 3rd to ensure the victory.	
11. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd	(a) 23. Q takes Q R	R takes Q Kt (ch)
12. K B to K R 4th	Castles on Q side	24. K takes B (best)	Q takes K Kt P (ch)
13. K B to K R 4th	P to Q B 4th	25. K to K sq	R takes K R P
(After this apparently harmless move it is doubtful whether any skill on Black's side could save the game.)		23. K to B 2nd	Q to Q B 4th (ch)
14. B takes B	Q takes B	24. K to Kt 3rd	Q takes Kt
15. R to K 3rd	P to K B 4th	25. K R to K B 3rd	
16. B to K Kt 5th	Q R to Q 2nd		
17. Q to Q Kt 3rd	P takes R		
18. P takes P	B takes P		
19. P to K R 4th	Q to Q B 3rd		
20. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 6th		
(White is embarrassed with his riches. His simplest and surest course was to play Kt to K 6th; and then, after Black, as he best, moved K R to B 3rd, by playing Q to K 6th, the game was won. The move made, however, properly followed up, wins equally, and in a manner less commonplace.)			
10. K Kt to K R P P takes K P			
11. Q B to K Kt 5th K B to K 2nd			
12. Castles	B takes B		

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.
(King's Gambit.)

BLACK. (The Allies.)	WHITE. Mr. Staunton.	BLACK. (The Allies.)	WHITE. Mr. Staunton.
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. P takes B	Q takes P
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Kt to K B 6th	K to Q sq
3. K Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	(ch)	
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. Q to K sq	P to Q 4th
5. Kt to K 6th	P to K R 4th	16. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K R 3rd	(They have nothing better. If they retreat the Bishop, White plays P to K Kt 6th, and the game is not to be retrieved.)	
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd		
8. K R to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		
9. K takes P	P to Q B 3rd		
(This is a very irregular gambit, but not less amusing on that account.)			
10. K Kt to K R P P takes K P			
11. Q B to K Kt 5th K B to K 2nd			
12. Castles	B takes B		

And wins.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS AND WARLIKE STORES FOR CHINA.—On Monday the steam-transport *Cleopatra* and *Mauritius*, having been fitted at Deptford, for the conveyance of troops to China, were ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, to embark the 93rd Highlanders and a detachment of Artillery; the vessels are expected to sail to-morrow. The *Runnymede* transport sailed from Gravesend on Monday, with 1800 tons of warlike stores, live shell, shot, and ammunition, to be conveyed to Hong-Kong, for the troops engaged in the China expedition. The *Princess Charlotte*, 104, has been declared ready to embark the 1090 troops that she will convey to China, where she will be used as a hospital. The *Princess Charlotte* will sail on Monday next, in company with the paddle-steamer *Volcano*, fitted as a floating steam factory.

The half-yearly public examination of the officers and gentlemen cadets studying at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was brought to a close, with gratifying results, on Saturday last, before a collegiate board, at which were present his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief; Major-General Sir G. A. Wetmore, K.C.B., the Adjutant-General of the Forces; Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., the Quartermaster-General of the Forces; Major-General Sir Harry D. Jones, K.C.B., the Governor; Colonel C. R. Scott, the Lieutenant-Governor; and Lieutenant-Colonel P. L. McDougall, the Major and Superintendent of Studies.

The Royal Marine battalions, upwards of 900 in number, were on Monday mustered in the barrack-square at head-quarters, Woolwich, by the Commandant, Colonel Brown, in preparation for the half-yearly general inspection, to take place on Wednesday next.

The 15th Regiment, under Colonel Cole, arrived at Aldershot camp on Sunday from Gibraltar, via Portsmouth. At present they only muster 686 rank and file.

The machinery recently erected in the new boring mill at Woolwich Arsenal was on Saturday last in process of being tested and worked for the first time prior to completion, when, under a moderate strain, the entire row of shafting intended to set the various wheels in motion fell to the ground, forcing away with a sudden wrench, and twisting, the huge rods of iron and the whole of the brackets by which the shafting was sustained to the wall, extending from end to end of the factory, about 200 feet. The damage is calculated at about £1000.

The East India Company's troop-ship *Gloriana* arrived at Gravesend on Sunday from Madras, having on board detachments of troops belonging to the 43rd Light Infantry and 5th Regiment. The *Gloriana* sailed from Madras on the 14th of February.

The East India Company's troop-ships *Owen Glendower* and *Vernon* have arrived at Gravesend, having on board nearly 600 invalid troops from regiments serving in India. The *Owen Glendower* sailed from Kurrachee on the 11th of February last, and the *Vernon* from the same place two days later.

The United States' steam-frigate *Niagara* was taken on Saturday last into Portsmouth harbour, and moored alongside the *Rodney*, 90, two-decker. She was taken into the fitting or steam basin on Monday, and her alterations immediately commenced, to enable her to receive her portion of the submarine cable.

In consequence of the recommendation of the authorities of the storekeepers' department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, Lord Palmerston has issued an order for several of the chief foremen of the department named to be discharged, with liberal pensions for long and faithful services.

A SPLENDID BANQUET was given by the Grenadier Guards, at the London Tavern, on Saturday evening last. Covers were laid for sixty. The chair was taken by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Among the company were his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Colonel Wood, Colonel Ellison, Colonel Wynyard, Colonel Lindsay, Colonel Stanhope, Colonel Cadogan, &c.

The officers of the 17th Lancers gave their annual dinner at the Clarendon Hotel on Friday, the 6th inst., when they were honoured with the company of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

THE SEAMEN OF THE NORTH-EAST PORTS.—The seamen of the Tyne and Wear have signed a petition to Parliament wherein they state various facts with regard to the loss of life and property in the North Sea. They assert that during the last five years the shipwrecks have amounted to 6128, and during the same period 4143 persons have lost their lives by casualties at sea. The petitioners pray the Legislature to afford them protection by compelling owners to submit their vessels for survey before departure, and to see that the place set apart for seamen is sufficient for health and cleanliness; and that a harbour of refuge be forthwith constructed on the north-east coast of England.

THE ROMAN GALLERY, BRITISH MUSEUM.

The soil of Britain is so rich in remains of her Roman civilisation that we are happy to find this fine room in the national Museum appropriated to their exhibition. It is a noble apartment of lofty dimensions, and situated immediately adjoining the entrance-hall on the left, and forms an approach to the various saloons and galleries devoted to antiquity. The length of the room is divided by bold pilasters, having a deep entablature and cornice, which is continued round the room. From the pilasters extend across the ceiling bands of corresponding breadth, dividing it into six or seven parts. These are subdivided into coffers, deeply set, and moulded with the egg-and-tongue ornament, the panels bearing chocolate-coloured patterns. The beams, or bands, are also enriched with a line and the honeysuckle pattern. The walls are painted grey, excepting the lower part, which is a dull red or porphyry tint, divided from the upper part by a neat moulding, enriched with the Etruscan pattern. The colour of the lower wall is effective in bringing out in good relief the objects placed in front of it.

On entering this gallery from the entrance-hall the visitor will see on the left, just under the windows, and flat upon the wall, some fine specimens of tessellated pavement, brought from Withington, in Gloucestershire; some very crude sarcophagi, altars bearing inscriptions, &c. One of the sarcophagi was found at Southfleet, in Kent; and another in Hayden-square, Minories, which has been engraved in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. There are also some remains taken from London-wall, in the rear of the Trinity House. On the right hand, in the upper compartments, is another series of tessellated pavement of a similar period—one found upon the site of the south-west angle of the Bank of England. Below these, on pedestals and bases, are placed a series of busts, chronologically arranged. In front of the pilasters stand several draped figures too mutilated to be recognised; and one of Hadrian, in military costume. This statue was found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli.

Among the busts which have been recognised are those of Julius Caesar, B.C. 101; Augustus, B.C. 65; Tiberius, B.C. 42; Nero, A.D. 37; Domitia, wife of the Emperor Domitian, found in the Villa Casali at Rome. There are also busts of Trajan; Hadrian; and Antoninus, the favourite of Hadrian, in the character of Bacchus; Hadrian, undraped; Julius Caesar, the adopted son of Hadrian, A.D. 133; a bust supposed to be of Julia Sabina, wife of Hadrian; Antoninus Pius, in military costume, A.D. 89; Marcus Aurelius, veiled and crowned with a wreath of corn; Annia Faustina, the younger wife of Marcus Aurelius; also of Lucius Verus, colleague of Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 139; a head of Venus—Venus preparing for the bath; small statue of Venus; a torso of Venus; a bust of Juno, wearing a broad fillet.

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY IN
BIRCHIN-LANE, LOMBARD-STREET.

The modern celebrity of this metropolitan thoroughfare is great. Addison called it "a certain street of the greatest credit in Europe," which it maintains to this day. But we trace its name to the time of Edward II., when the Lombard bankers first settled here, and their countrymen soon grouped around them. The old bankers were also goldsmiths; and among those who kept shop here were the husband of Jane Shore; Sir Thomas Gresham, on the site of the present No. 68; and Sir Martin Bowes, on the site of No. 67. Graham's gilt sign of the grasshopper existed here until 1795; and a few gold and silver lace-merchants lived here until our time—the last of the Lombard-street traders in gold-ware. *Lloyd's News*, one of the earliest newspapers, was published in this street; Pope was born here; and Guy, the bookseller, kept shop here. Hero, too, lived the Pope's merchants, who dwell in wafer-cakes and parlours.

These matters, however, but belong to the superstratum of the street's history. As you stand at either end, you are struck with the narrowness of the thoroughfare—unmistakable evidence of an old London street; and here it makes the ground appear as valuable as a gold-field. But what will the reader say to the Lombard-street antiquity of 1500 years since, of which the substratum, almost as often as it is turned up, affords legible evidence; for there are few localities of Roman London which are so rich in remains of that period? In the "Curiosities of London" (pp. 470-471) we find these interesting data:—

Lombard-street highway passes over the site of Roman houses, and has



THE CORRIDOR, OR ROMAN GALLERY, BRITISH MUSEUM.

been the field of three great finds of Roman remains—in 1730, 1774, and 1785-86; the latter, in its substratum of wood-ashes, supposed to indicate the burning of London by Boadicea. Ten feet below the street level was found a wall of the smaller-sized Roman bricks, pierced by flues or chimneys; likewise tile and brick pavements; in Birch-in-lane, a tessellated pavement of elegant design, heaps of Roman coins, glass bottles, keys, and beads; vessels and fragments of earthenware; and a large vessel of red Samian ware, richly embellished, and reminding us that "Rome did not want its Wedgwood." The causeway, which Wren considered the northern boundary of the Roman station, was then discovered in Birch-in-lane.

Upon this site, in the rear of the banking-house of Messrs. Glyn and Co., have just been discovered the portions of Roman pavement engraved in the adjoining columns.

Each of the fragments is less than three feet in diameter; the most perfect piece is that on which is displayed a figure resembling a flying dragon—or rather, as it is finned, a serpent. This figure is spiritedly drawn; it is outlined in black tesserae; the body is of drab colour, with a bold dash of white relief upon the prominent parts. This piece has been surrounded by a border of the guilloché pattern. The fins of this animal, we should observe, are in red; the ground of the whole is yellowish. The second fragment is mostly composed of two borders, of the Etruscan and guilloché pattern, the guilloché being in red, yellow, white, and black tesserae in both fragments. It is difficult to say what form this pavement had; the second piece is carved, as if forming part of an arch, and this must always remain a mystery, owing to the mutilation to which it has been exposed. The depth at which it was found was about nine feet. A portion of it ran under the pavement in Birch-in-lane, and stretched into the road, where it was damaged in making the sewers. It is believed by Mr. Nicholls,

the clerk of the works, to have been of considerable size, as much of the tesserae is mixed up with the rubbish. By the kindness of Mr. P. C. Hardwich, the architect of the building for which the site is being prepared, we are enabled to give our readers a sketch of the two patterns.

A piece of charred wood has been found with the remains, thus connecting the discovery with that in 1786, when the supposed ashes of Boadicea's burning of London were found. A portion of window

mullions and sill found with the piece of wood points to a later age. The site is exactly in the angle formed by 'Change-alley, Birch-in-lane, and Lombard-street.

CARVED DOORWAY IN WATER-LANE.

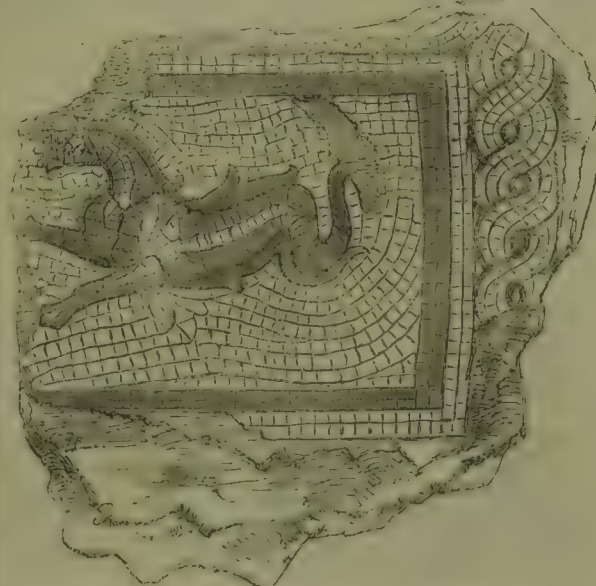
WITHIN the present century the metropolis abounded in richly-carved doorways, and over doors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which were so many picturesque specimens of the carver's art, whilst they served as convenient shelter. These examples were most frequent in the City; and those persons who delight in watching these relics of old art must remember their piecemeal disappearance, or their entire removal upon the rebuilding of the premises of which they were once ornaments. Their purpose in new edifices is mostly served by the classic portico which so often disfigures our new house-fronts, exemplifying the failure of a grand feature upon a small scale. Some old mansions about Mark-lane and Fenchurch-street, the residences of City merchants before it was the fashion to reside in the metropolitan suburbs, will be remembered as presenting some of the richest specimens of carved doorways. One of these, which had ornamented the Ship Tavern in Water-lane, near where it debouches into Billingsgate, has just been removed, in the removal of the old premises. The carving is in rich and picturesque taste, the character of which is depicted in the illustration. As in all probability this ornamental over-door will not assort with the style of the premises when rebuilt, we hope this fine old carving will be preserved in some more appropriate place.



ROMAN PAVEMENT DISCOVERED IN BIRCH-IN-LANE.



CARVED DOORWAY, OLD SHIP TAVERN, WATER-LANE, BILLINGSGATE.



ROMAN PAVEMENT DISCOVERED IN BIRCH-IN-LANE.



THE NEW CRICKET-GROUND, MANCHESTER.

CRICKET IN MANCHESTER.

THE Manchester cricket season of 1857 promises to be marked by energy and spirit; and the various clubs in the neighbourhood, numbering above a dozen within four miles of the Exchange, are preparing to carry on the noble and athletic game with unusual éclat. The appropriation of the site of the Manchester Cricket-ground for the Art-Treasures Exhibition Building has necessitated the removal of the meetings to an adjacent plot of ground. A commodious clubhouse has been built and the ground levelled and prepared ready for the opening match between Manchester and Liverpool, fixed for the 10th and 11th of June.

The Western Club commenced operations on their new ground at Eccles, near Manchester, on Saturday, 23rd May, when, notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable character of the weather, a great number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled, and watched with interest the cricketers, and listened to the strains of the military band which was in attendance.

The grounds are well situated, in the most picturesque environ of Manchester, and are laid out most tastefully. There are, in addition to the space devoted to cricket, a large bowling-green, and an excellent quoiting-ground. A pavilion of corrugated iron, tastefully ornamented and decorated, has been erected for the use of the members by Messrs Edward T. Bellhouse and Co., of Manchester. This erection covers a space of about 50 feet by 40 feet, and contains a dining-room 40 feet by 22 feet, and some half-dozen smaller rooms, and is a good example of the adaptation of iron as a building material. The committee has expended about £1000 in the preparation of the grounds and the building of the pavilion. We engrave a View of the grounds and the gay assemblage, sketched on the opening day.

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MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.

THE accompanying Engraving represents two of the most pleasing of Miss Horton's personations in the new entertainment, which we noticed generally last week. The first figure is the *Flower-boy*, in the act of singing, with charming simplicity and grace, one of Mr. Reed's prettiest songs:—

Cowslips and violets, daisies and primroses,
Fit for a Queen to wear,
Stuck in her crown like—Hey, lass, won't you buy'em,
To stick in your fine black hair?
Come, buy, who'll buy?
Look at them, smell them,
A poor lad would sell them.
Come, buy, come buy,
Violets, daisies, come buy.

The other figure is the *Scotch Fisher-girl*, a character so truthfully sustained that we might imagine Miss Horton to have passed her life among that singular sisterhood. It is here that she introduces the song "Jock o' the Mill," which is so full of Caledonian nationality, and which she sings with playful archness—

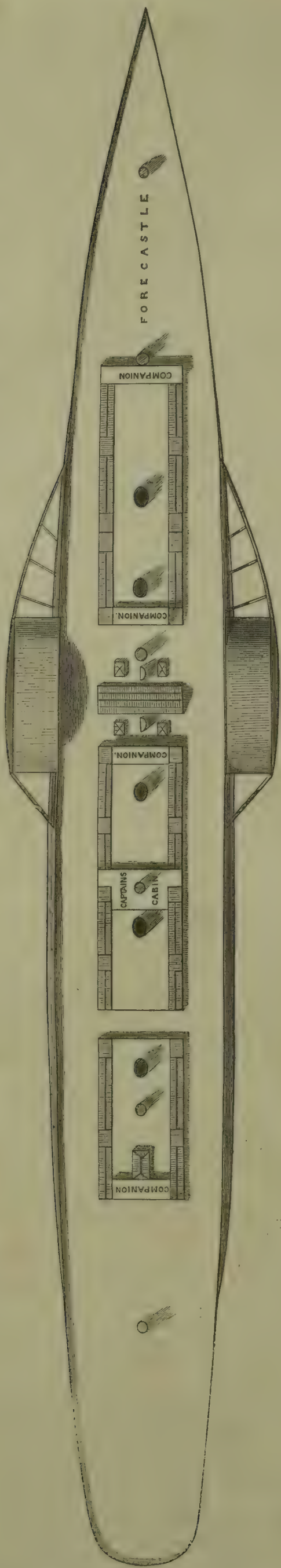
Wha's coming o'er the hill,
Wha's coming here?
Lassie, why smile ye so
As he comes near?
'Tis na your father, Jass,
Wrinkled and gray;

'Tis na your brother, lass,
Why smile ye sae?
See where he's coming noo,
Down fra the hill;
Wha is't? I ken him noo
'Tis Jock o' the Mill!

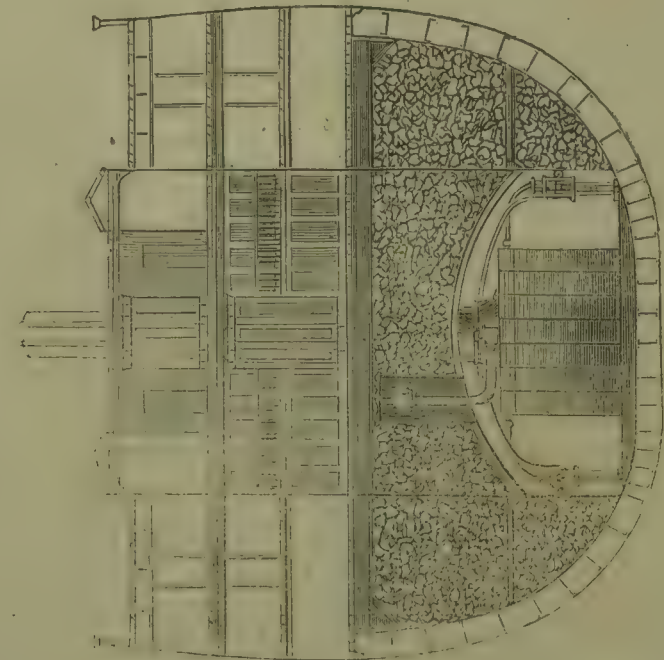


SCENE FROM MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT, AT THE GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, REGENT-STREET.

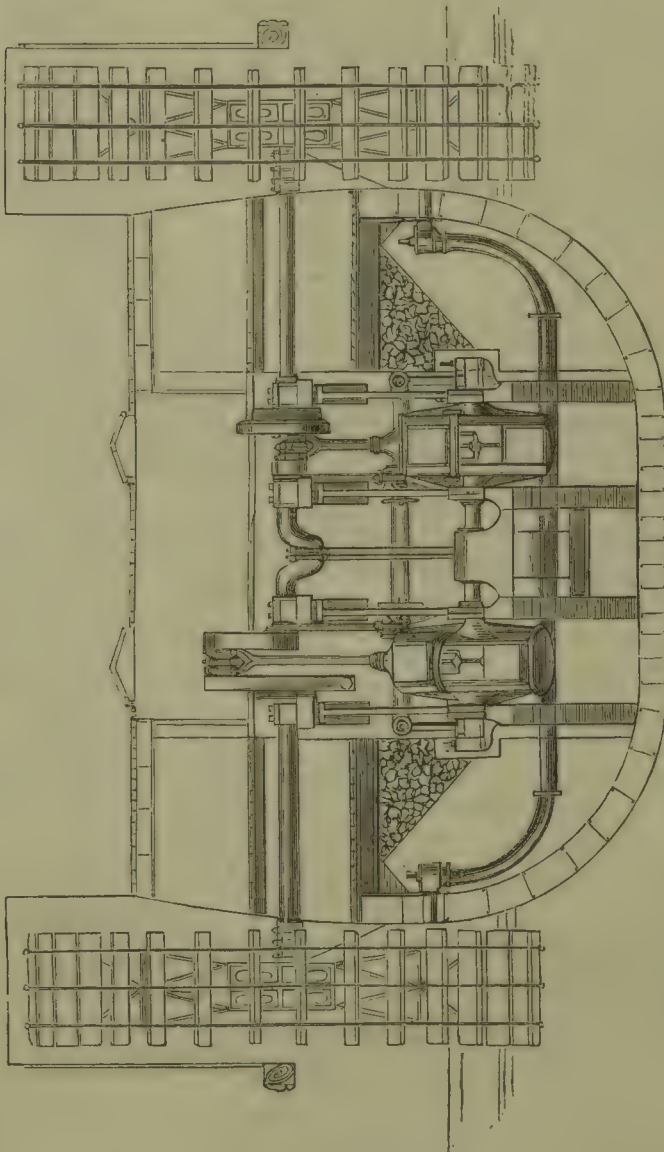
A MINERAL TOOTH, the best that can be made, 5s.; a complete set, £5 5s.; at Mr. E. F. ALBRIGHT, Surgeon and Mechanical Dentist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.



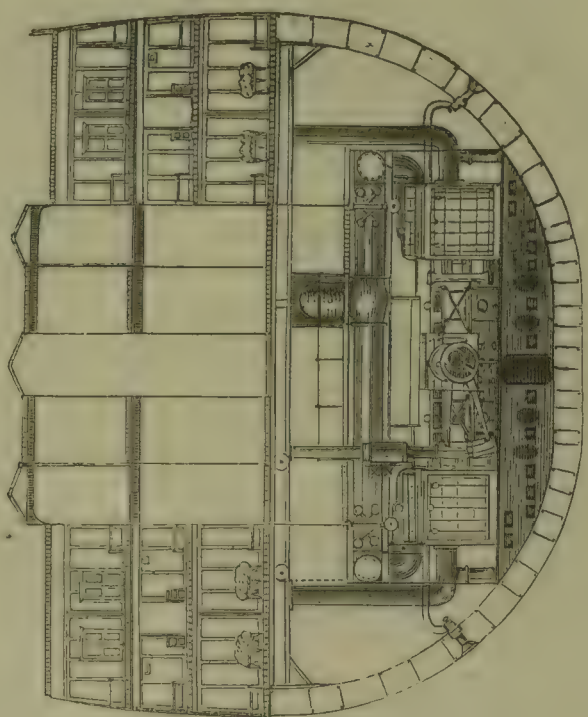
UPPER-DECK PLAN:



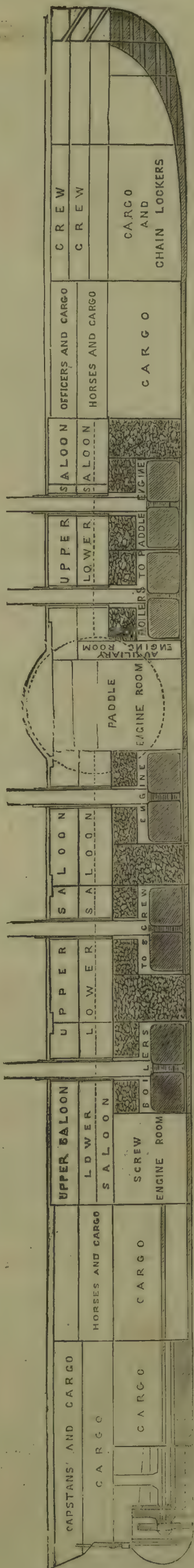
ERECTION SHOWING COAL-BUNKERS AND SALOON.



MIDSHIP SECTION AND PADDLE ENGINES.



AFTER SECTION AND SCREW ENGINES,



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.---(SEE PAGE 584.)

VICTORIA CROSS

THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR

FOR THE

NAVY.



JOHN SULLIVAN. (BOATSWAIN'S MATE,) DELIBERATELY PLACING A FLAG, UNDER A HEAVY FIRE, APRIL 10, 1855.



JOHN BYTHSEA (COMM.) AND W. JOHNSTONE (STOKER) SEIZING THE RUSSIAN MAIL AND DESPATCHES.



G. D. DOWELL. (LIEUT. R.M.A.) RESCUING, UNDER A HEAVY FIRE, THE CREW OF A ROCKET BOAT.



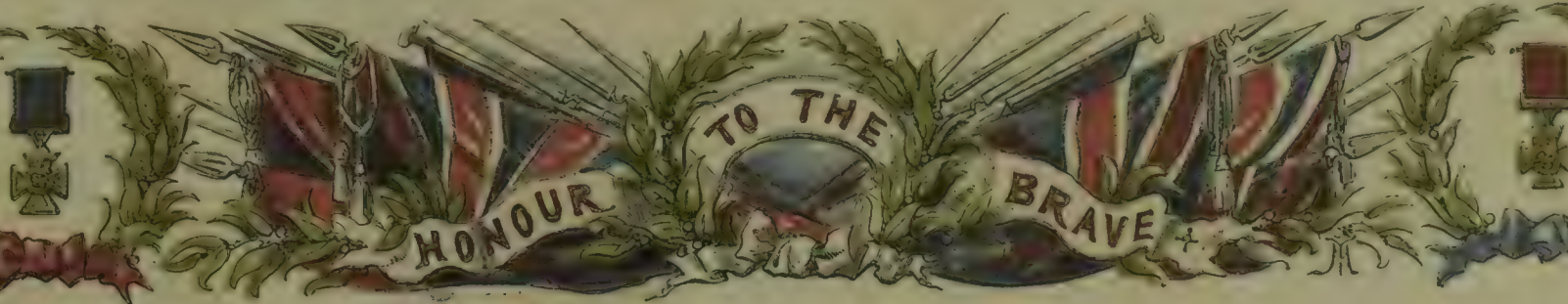
G. F. DAY (COMM.) RECONNOITERING THE ENEMY'S VESSELS IN THE STRAITS OF GENITCHI.



JOSEPH KELLAWAY (BOATSWAIN) MADE PRISONER BY THE RUSSIANS WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BRING IN MR. ODEVAIN.



W. N. W. HEWETT (LIEUT.) REFUSING TO SPIKE THE GUN IN THE LANCASTER BATTERY.



King, Hon. James Robert Drummond; Chief Surgeon of the Fleet David Deas.

KNIGHTS.

Captains Edward Tatham; Charles Joseph Frederick Ewart; Octavius Cumberland; George Le Goyt Bowyer; George Ommanney Willes; Joseph Grant Bickford; William Everard Alphonse Gordon; Samuel IL Derriman; Francis Pender Porteus; Charles Thomas Dench; Charles Murray Aynsley; William Kynaston Jolliffe; John Francis Ross; Henry Wadesford Comber.

Lieutenants William Henry Pym; Charles Fairholme; Sackville William Henniker Thompson; Joseph Samuel Hudson; John Guy Courtenay Eyre; Edward Henderson Starr; Henry Hewett; Henry Bradley Roberts; Charles Jolliffe; Francis Worgan Festing; William Pittman; Joseph Rowland Brookes; Thomas Thelwall Bullock; William Melancthon Sanctuary; James Edward Hunter.

Surgeons James Carmichael, M.D.; Richard Denton Mason, M.D.

Masters: Matthew Howes, Henry Cooper.

Second Master: George Rowe.

Carpenter: William Hayman.

Seamen: Charles Augustus Hayward, Ahmutz Irwin, Edward Thorne, William Hamilton, Henry Paul, George Henry Kerr, Bower, Charles Raguenau Pecco Forbes; William Vernon Eliakim Reynolds, William Major, D. Barry.

THE FRENCH MILITARY WAR MEDAL.

Names of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers selected for recommendation to his Majesty the Emperor of the French to receive the decoration of the French Military War Medal.



4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Sergeant-Major Joseph Drake: Exemplary conduct in living in the same tents with, and unremitting attention to, numerous men when ill and dying of cholera in the Crimea in 1854 and 1855; exhibited the most zealous attention to his duties at all times, and to the care of the sick and wounded. —Regimental Sergeant-Major William Joice, Sergeant Richard Cooke, and Private Patrick Hogan: Exemplary and uniform good conduct during the campaign of 1854 and 1855.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Russell: Served during the whole Eastern campaign, and was never absent from his duty. Present at the battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he had his horse killed under him, but procured for himself a second horse, and immediately rejoined the regiment. He was also present at Inkerman; and during the whole war exerted himself in every possible way for the good of his regiment. —Troop Sergeant-Major S. Griffith: Served throughout the whole Eastern campaign from May, 1854. While the regiment was in Bulgaria, and cholera raging to a fearful extent, he was most indefatigable in attending to the wants of the sick, and in exerting himself to the utmost night and day to rescue his comrades from that malady. He was present at the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, and never absent from duty during the whole period of the war, incessantly doing his best for the good of the men of his regiment. —Troop Sergeant-Major William Stewart: Served in the Eastern campaign from May, 1854, until the end of the war. Was present at the battle of Balaklava, on which occasion he had two horses killed under him, but still continued to act, procuring a third horse and remaining in action with his regiment. Was present at Inkerman; and never absent from his duty a single day throughout the war, during the whole of which trying time he never relaxed in his endeavours to benefit the men and horses of the regiment. —Sergeant M. Davidson: Served throughout the whole of the Eastern campaign; was present at Inkerman, Balaklava, and the whole of the siege of Sebastopol, and has always been distinguished for his zeal and activity and irreproachable character.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major William Lyons: Length of service. —Private Thomas Edwards: Length of service.

1ST DRAGOONS.—Troop Sergeant-Major John Norris: Served as troop sergeant-major during the whole of the Eastern campaign. Was present at the action of Balaklava, where he distinguished himself by defending himself against four Russian Hussars, one of whom he killed, and whose horse he captured. —Troop Sergeant-Major Matthew Bailey: Served as a sergeant during the whole of the Eastern campaign. Distinguished himself on patrol duty when his party was attacked by some Cossacks. Never missed a day's duty, and was always a valuable man on pickets. —Private John Savage: Served during the whole of the Eastern campaign. Distinguished himself on outpost duty, and by his care and attention to his horse during the severe winter. Never missed a tour of duty from sickness or any other cause.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major John Greene, Troop Sergeant-Major George Tisley, and Private Andrew Wilson: Gallantry in the field at the battle of Balaklava on the 25th of October, 1854, and exemplary good conduct during the whole of the campaign. —Lance-Sergeant James Borthwick: Gallantry at the battle of Balaklava, and good conduct during the period he served in the Crimea.

6TH DRAGOONS.—Troop Sergeant-Major T. J. Wakefield, Troop Sergeant-Major Andrew Morton, Trumpeter Thomas Monks: Gallantry in the field at the battle of Balaklava on the 25th of October, 1854, and served with uniform good conduct during the whole of the campaign. —Private Humphrey Polkinghorn: Present in Bulgaria, and during the first winter in the Crimea; has clasp for Balaklava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, and distinguished himself much in the former action.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major James W. Kelly, Sergeant John Andrews, Privates Thomas Guthrie and George McGregor: Gallant and distinguished conduct in the charge of Light Cavalry Brigade on the 25th of October, 1854. Served during the whole campaign of 1854-55. Were present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Traktir, and expedition to Eupatoria in October, 1855.

8TH HUSSARS.—Troop Sergeant-Major John Pickworth, Sergeant Charles Macauley, Corporal James Donaghue, and Private John Martin: These men charged with the Light Brigade at Balaklava; were also present in the ranks at Alma and Inkerman, and served with the regiment throughout the war.

10TH HUSSARS.—Troop Sergeant-Major William Finch: This non-commissioned officer was present with his troop, which was engaged with the enemy near Kertch on the 21st of September, 1855, and by his example and personal bravery was a great support to the officer in charge of the party, which, owing to the superior force of the enemy, was compelled to retire.

11TH HUSSARS.—Troop Sergeant-Major Rourke Teevan: Present at the affair of Bouljanak, and battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; and throughout the campaign from 1854 to 1855. —Sergeant Seth Bond: Present at the affair of Bouljanak and battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. At the action of Balaklava his coolness and gallantry were noticed. Served in the whole of the campaign from 1854 to 1855. —Lance-Corporal Thomas Harrison: Present at the affair of Bouljanak, in battles of Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved very gallantly in galloping to the rescue of several comrades who were fighting against overwhelming odds. Also present at the battle of Inkerman, and through the whole of the campaign. —Private Cornelius Techan: Present at the affair of Bouljanak and battles of Alma and Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly. Also at the battle of Inkerman, and served during the whole of the campaign from 1854 to 1855. —Regimental Sergeant-Major G. L. Smith: Present during the campaign in 1854 until the 25th of January, 1855, and at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. His horse was shot under him at Balaklava, where he behaved gallantly.

12TH LANCERS.—Corporal J. W. Cannings: Served as orderly to the commanding officer in the actions of Tchourgan and Tchernaya, and the whole of the operations round Eupatoria, under General D'Allonville. —Trumpeter John Erson: Served as field-trumpeter to the commanding officer in the actions of Tchourgan and Tchernaya, and the whole of the operations round Eupatoria, under General D'Allonville.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas G. Johnson: Served the Eastern campaign, including the reconnaissance on the Danube under Lord Cardigan, battles of Balaklava and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, and expedition to Eupatoria. —Sergeant Richard Davis, Privates George Dearlove and John Fenton: Served the Eastern campaign, including the affairs of Bouljanak and McKenzie's Farm, battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol and expedition to Eupatoria.

17TH LANCERS.—Regimental Sergeant-Major Charles Wooden, Sergeant John Sheppingham, Sergeant James Nunnerly, and Private Charles Watson: Were at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and were never absent from their duties.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Sergeant William Kempton: Present in every skirmish and action in which his troop was engaged, including the Buljanak, Alma, McKenzie's Farm, Balaklava, Inkerman, &c. Went with the Light Brigade Cavalry to Eupatoria. —Sergeant William Scott: Present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol. —Driver Robert Smeaton: Present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol. On Sept. 25, 1854, gallantly jumped into the river Belce, and succeeded in saving the life of a French soldier. —Gunner and Driver Henry Wood: Served in five bombardments with zeal and gallantry, and exerted himself

in bringing in a wounded Croat under a heavy fire in September bombardment. —Gunner and Driver Robert Botfield: Five bombardments; one of a spiking party on Sept. 8, 1855, as a volunteer. —Acting Bombardier George Gibson: Skirmish with Russian advanced posts. At battles of Alma and Balaklava; repulse of sortie from Sebastopol, 26th Oct., 1854; taking Balaklava; also served in the Oct., 1854, April and June, 1855, bombardments. —Acting Bombardier William J. Burrows: Skirmish with Russian advanced posts. At battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, taking of Balaklava, repulse of sortie from Sebastopol, Oct. 26, 1854; also served in the Oct., 1854, April and June, 1855, bombardments. —Sergeant Frederick Iles: Present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and throughout the siege. —Gunner and Driver John Douglas: Served in the trenches till the fall of the city, and took part in every bombardment. —Bombardier William Hewitt: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, Shell Hill, 26th October, 1854, six bombardments, and taking of the Quarries. Wounded in the head, 15th June, 1855. —Gunner and Driver James Cannell: Distinguished himself during six bombardments. —Gunner and Driver John M'Arde: Volunteered for the spiking parties on 18th June and 5th September, 1855. On June 18, during the storming of the Redan, he crept out of the trenches on his hands and knees, and brought Gunner Glass, who was badly wounded, into the trenches. —Gunner and Driver John Hay: Served throughout the whole of the campaign. Was Wheel-Driver of No. 6 gun at the battle of Inkerman, and also zealously assisted in working that gun during the action by performing the duty of a gunner. —Sergeant Richard Perkins: Present in all the bombardments. Specially recommended for conduct in No. 8 battery on 13th and 14th April, 1855. —Gunner and Driver George Davis: Served in reserve at the battle of Alma. At the battle of Inkerman as a Driver (both his horses killed). In the siege train from the 12th July till the fall of Sebastopol, including the two last bombardments. —Gunner and Driver John Powell: Distinguished himself in Sandbag Battery. When embrasure had caught fire he leaped into it and extinguished the flame under a very heavy fire. Served trench duty from Dec., 1854, to 5th Sept., 1855, in each bombardment. —Sergeant Christ. Fitzsimons: Served in the trenches from 6th March, 1855, to the reduction of the fortress. Present at four bombardments. Directed the fire of the Eight-Gun Battery under the command of Captain Rogers, to cover the French columns attacking the Mamelon. Commanded the Mortar Battery (No. 10) on three occasions as a subaltern officer. Armed the Quarries after they were captured by the troops. —Sergeant John Adams: In trenches from Dec., 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, including intermediate bombardments. —Sergeant John Ackland: Present at the third and fourth bombardments. Wounded in August, 1855. Lost an eye. —Corporal James Hamilton: Engaged at five bombardments. On 28th Sept., 1855, was one of the spiking party in the attack of the Redan. He also carried a wounded captain of the 3rd Buffs from the Redan cleft to the advance trench; for this act he has been recommended for a distinguished medal. —Corporal Joseph Milligan: Present at the battle of Alma, and served in the trenches, and was present at all bombardments. —Bombardier John Bower: One of the spiking party on the 8th Sept., 1855, for which duty he volunteered, and then greatly exerted himself in bringing in wounded men until wounded himself. Present in the trenches during five bombardments. —Gunner and Driver Michael O'Donoghue: Served in five bombardments with zeal. One of the spiking party on 18th June as a volunteer. —Gunner and Driver Michael Malowney: At skirmish 19th Sept., 1854; battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; Tchernaya (in reserve); bombardments of 9th April, 6th and 17th June, 1855. Noted on the field at battle of Inkerman by General Daerces for his coolness and courage. —Sergeant John Fairfax: At skirmish 19th Sept., 1854; battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; Tchernaya (in reserve); bombardment of 9th April, 1855. Noted on the field of battle of Inkerman for his coolness and courage. —Gunner and Driver James Magee: At skirmish 19th Sept., 1854; battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman; bombardments 9th April and 6th and 17th June, 1855. Noted by Captain Smith during the bombardment. —Acting Bombardier John Hagan: Volunteered for the assault on 18th June; present at five bombardments. —Acting Bombardier Charles Henderson: Volunteered for the assault on 8th Sept., 1855; present at five bombardments. —Acting Bombardier David Jenkins: Spiked the guns in the redoubt on Carobert's Hill 25th Oct., 1854; remained in the work after the Turks evacuated it; and, although the Russians were advancing rapidly up the hill, did not quit the place until he had spiked every gun. Lord Raglan mentioned his name in a despatch, and by her Majesty's command the names of Gunner Jenkins and three others were forwarded to the Horse Guards, but no further notice was taken of the affair. —Sergeant James M'Garrihy: Present during the whole campaign. Present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and third and fourth bombardments. Took powder to the trenches on the 17th October, 1854, under a heavy fire. —Corporal Patrick Conway: At the battle of Inkerman mentioned for very gallant conduct by Major Boothby, R.A., and Captain Henry, L. T. Corps, the latter of whom he assisted in rescuing from the enemy when severely wounded. —Gunner and Driver George Hines: Present at the battle of Inkerman; 3rd, 4th, and 5th bombardments. Favourably mentioned by Captain Jones, R.A., for his conduct on 6th Sept., 1855. —Gunner and Driver James M'Grath: Assisted Sergeant Henry (who received twelve bayonet wounds in this service) in limbering up a gun surrounded by Russians at Inkerman. —Sergeant-Major Walter Fleckhart: Landed with the siege train. Served in the trenches during five bombardments. Present at Inkerman. Was No. 1 of the gun where the parapet was blown out to allow it to bear on the Russians advancing after the storming of the Malakoff. Slightly wounded in the head. —Corporal James Browne: Landed with the siege train. Served in the trenches during all five bombardments. Present with the 18-pounders at Inkerman. Volunteered and went with spiking party on the 18th June, 1855. —Bombardier Angus Sutherland: Landed with the siege train. Served in the first bombardment. Severely wounded in both legs by the bursting of a shell. Served again in the April and subsequent bombardments. At the explosion of the French gun park, was one of the first men to volunteer to carry away a number of live shells and carcasses. —Gunner and Driver John Norton: Landed in the Crimea with the siege train. Served in the trenches during five bombardments. Volunteered to go out with the rocket tube in front of the 21-gun battery. Went up with the 18-pounders at Inkerman, and attracted the notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson. —Trumpeter John M'Claren: Present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Volunteered and served as No. 6 of No. 2 gun at that battle, after Colonel Daerces had taken his horse (his own having been shot). —Gunner and Driver John Vance: Present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Engaged on night fatigues during the whole siege, under fire, taking ammunition to the trenches. —Gunner and Driver Patrick Knight: Engaged in all the bombardments, and rendered himself conspicuous by his general coolness and gallantry under fire. Wounded in the side by the bursting of a gun in the first bombardment. —Corporal Matthew Fenton: In trenches before Sebastopol from 1st Oct., 1854, till 8th Sept., 1855. Present at the battle of Inkerman. —Sergeant-Conductor Job Smith: Served in the trenches from the 17th Oct., 1854, to 8th Sept., 1855. At the battle of Inkerman with the two 18-pounder guns. —Sergeant-Conductors Joseph Buchanan and James Boggie: Served in six bombardments. —Sergeant Joseph Smith: Constant duty in the trenches from Dec., 1854. —Sergeant John M'Therson: Present during the whole siege and all the bombardments. Was in No. 7 battery, left attack, the day it was opened and knocked to pieces. Was at Inkerman. Was slightly wounded on 20th Oct., 1854. —Sergeant Henry Baehus: Served throughout the Crimean campaign at Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, expedition to Eupatoria, &c. Distinguished for his zeal on all occasions. —Gunner and Driver Richard Woodbridge: Present at all bombardments. Particularly distinguished himself at the bombardment of 18th June for his zeal and gallant conduct. —Sergeant Thomas Walsh: Served in the trenches from November, 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, and displayed on all occasions great bravery and coolness under fire, setting a good example to young soldiers. —Bombardier John Trotter: Cleared an embrasure in the advanced trenches on the 17th of August, 1855, under a heavy fire. —Corporal Thomas Betts: Showed great zeal and coolness under fire from the 18th of April to the fall of Sebastopol. —Gunner and Driver Thomas Margree: Showed general zeal and attention to his duties, and great coolness under fire. —Bombardier J. Bower: Gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan on the 8th of September, on which occasion he was wounded. Has always behaved well under fire. —Gunner and Driver E. O'Brien: For gallantry in the trenches, and volunteering for the assault on the Redan on the 19th of June, and the 8th of September. —Gunner and Driver Hugh Davis: Served with gallantry at Alma and Inkerman. Specially mentioned by the late Lord Raglan for his conduct with the two heavy guns at the latter engagement, where he lost both his arms by a round shot. —Sergeant Samuel Ewing: Showed great zeal and energy in command of a gun in the June bombardment. Volunteered for the spiking party, and lost a leg. —Gunner and Driver William Movendon: Strongly recommended for his zeal and gallantry throughout the siege. Lost his leg in the trenches. —Gunner and Driver T. Reynolds: For gallant conduct throughout the siege. Was wounded, but remained at his gun until ordered away by an officer. —Bombardier William Ramsay: Strongly recommended for gallant conduct under fire, and general attention to duty in the trenches. —Sergeant J. M'Kown: Served with great gallantry in all the bombardments since November, 1854.

ROYAL SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Colour-Sergeant Kester Knight: Joined the army in the East at Scutari, May, 1854, and served uninterruptedly, with the exception of a short time during which he was "sick absent" at Scutari. Present at every bombardment, and has received a medal with two clasps. Specially selected by the late Colonel Tylden for important daily duties in the trenches of the night attack, and subsequently recommended strongly by him for promotion, which he received. —Corporal John Ross: Served at Bomarsund, and joined the army in the East in Dec., 1854; since which time he has not been absent from the army. Mentioned specially for distinguished conduct in brigade orders dated 22nd July, and 21st Aug., 1855, receiving a pecuniary gratuity on both occasions by order of the Commander of the Forces. —Corporal Robert Hanson: Joined the army at the Katela Biquaya, and has never been absent from it. Has received a medal and two clasps. Selected for special duties in the trenches by the director of the left attack, who reported, at the close of the siege, that he had conducted the operations entrusted to him with ability and perseverance, whilst under a heavy fire

—Second Corporal Walter Cuning: Joined the army in the East at the commencement of the war, and has never been absent from it. He received a medal with three clasps. Particularly distinguished himself by the steady and zealous performance of his duties in the advanced trenches, as well as in repairing embrasures; more especially on 21st June, 1855, during a bombardment. —Private John Perle: Joined the army in the East at Scutari, May, 1854, and has never been absent from it. Has received the war medal and four clasps. Distinguished himself by frequent good service in the trenches, and especially at the assault on the Redan on 18th June, 1855. —Corporal John M'Murphy: Served in the Crimea five months. Was present at the capture of the Quarries, 6th of June, 1855; assault on the Redan, 18th of June; bombardment of the 17th of August, and capture of Sebastopol. Distinguished himself by carrying into the trenches a wounded soldier from the open, under a heavy fire from the enemy, before Sebastopol, in August, 1855, for which act of gallantry he was awarded the sum of £3 by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces. —Corporal William James Lendrim: Served in the Crimea from November, 1854, and has been several times recorded as having displayed great skill and coolness under fire.

GRENADEER GUARDS.—Colour-Sergeant Charles Sargeant: Embarked February 1854. Served without intermission until the close of the war. Present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman (wounded); siege and capture of Sebastopol. General distinguished conduct throughout the campaign. —Private Isaac Archer: Volunteered as one of the sharpshooters of the Brigade of Guards in Oct., 1854. Present in every action during the war. —Private Thomas Elger: Served during the whole of the campaign. General good conduct in the trenches. —Private Aaron Hale: Present during the whole of the campaign. Favourably reported by the engineer officer for his conduct on the night of the 21st Aug., 1855, in keeping his party at work in the advance sap. —Private James King: Served throughout the campaign; present in every engagement. General good conduct in the trenches. —Private William Myers: Distinguished conduct in the trenches in Aug., 1855, in volunteering to bring in wounded men from the front. —Private William Williams: Served throughout the whole of the campaign; and general good conduct in the trenches. —Pay-Sergeant Robert Forster: Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, in which latter battle he greatly distinguished himself. —Private William Norton: Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; severely wounded at Inkerman.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Sergeant-Major Sheppard Carter: Engaged in the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and served in the trenches throughout the war. Did good service as drill sergeant, acting sergeant-major, and sergeant-major in times of sickness and difficulty in maintaining the discipline and efficiency of the battalion. —Drill-Sergeant John Burnett and Sergeant William Reed: Engaged at Alma and Inkerman, and served in the trenches throughout the siege. —Sergeant George Walden: Engaged at Alma and Inkerman (wounded). Served in the trenches during the siege, with the exception of a short absence until the recovery of his wound. —Privates John Winter, Philip Balls, and Charles Fitt: Joined the battalion in Turkey, July, 1854. Have borne excellent characters since that time. Engaged at Alma and Inkerman, and did duty in the trenches without any intermission throughout the siege. —Corporal Frederick Vile: For gallant conduct at Inkerman. —Private John Bott: For general good and gallant conduct during the campaign.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.—Pay and Colour Sergeants William McGregor and James Badenoch: Distinguished themselves at Alma, Inkerman, and in the trenches. Conduct exemplary throughout the campaign. —Drill-Sergeant James Lennox: In all the actions and in the trenches up to 25th Feb., 1855, when he was employed at the sanitarium at Balaklava. —Sergeant David Manson: Came out with the battalion. Distinguished himself at Alma. Present at the other actions, and throughout the siege, in which his conduct has been conspicuous. —Corporal John Judd: Present in all the actions, and conspicuous during the siege for his unwearied zeal, when he was constantly employed on a fatiguing duty, always cheerfully performed. —Acting Corporal Joseph Coulter: Particularly distinguished himself at Alma; continuing to fire on the enemy after being severely wounded. —Private John Drummond: Distinguished himself throughout the whole campaign. —Pay and Colour Sergeant George Attrill: Served with distinction at Alma, Inkerman, and in the trenches before Sebastopol. He was also present at Balaklava. He displayed energy, gallantry, and zeal in the performance of all his duties until invalided. —Assistant Drill-Sergeant George Sharp: Was present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol, in all of which his conduct was very conspicuous. He was obliged to return home from the effects of a severe wound he received at Inkerman.

1ST BATTALION ROYAL REGIMENT OF FOOT.—Sergeant William Sparks: Recommended by officers in charge of covering parties for intrepid conduct and zealous performance of his duty. —Corporal John Horsfall, Privates Daniel Moran and James Colver: Continual faithful service in the trenches during the whole of the siege operations. —Private Andrew Campbell: Mentioned favourably in orders for zealous conduct whilst employed on trench duty. —Colour-Sergeant A. J. Stewart and Corporal W. J. Sullivan: Devotedness to their duty throughout the siege.

SECOND BATTALION, FIRST REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major Stephen Hunter: Constant, active, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches before Sebastopol, from 22nd April to 4th Sept., 1855. —Sergeant James Mulvaney: Continuous, zealous, and efficient service in the trenches from 22nd April to 5th September, 1855. —Private Charles Palker: Constant zeal and alacrity in the performance of his duty in the trenches from 22nd April to 8th September, 1855. —Private Frederick Lock: Distinguished zeal and activity in the trenches from 22nd April to 8th September, 1855, and never absent from duty. —Drummer Henry Clarke: Constant and zealous service in the trenches before Sebastopol from April 22 till June 18, 1855. Present at the attack on the Quarries, June 7, 1855, when he took a rifle and accoutrements, and performed the duties of a rank and file. Constant and zealous service in the trenches before Sebastopol from April 22 till June 7, 1855, when he was severely wounded.

2ND REGIMENT OF FOOT.—Sergeant William Hives: Mentioned for gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan on the 8th of September, 1855, with ladder party. —Private William Brown: The first man of the regiment who entered the works at the assault on the Great Redan on the 8th of September, with covering party. —Privates John Comors, John Egan, and John Hall: Distinguished themselves at the assault on the Great Redan on the 8th of September, 1855, with the covering party. —Private John Walsh: Highly spoken of by the officer in command of the covering party at the assault of the Redan on the 8th of September; mentioned also by several other officers under whose observation he came. The whole of these men have been repeatedly mentioned for their soldier-like behaviour throughout the siege.

4TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant William Ogrady: Present during the whole Eastern campaign. Performed his duty throughout in the most exemplary manner. —Colour-Sergeant Alexander Fleming: Present during the whole Eastern campaign (except from 2nd Aug. 1855, to Dec., 1855, when he was attached to the Commissariat Department). Performed his duty throughout in the most exemplary manner. —Colour-Sergeant Robert Marshall: Present from 9th Dec., 1854. Strongly recommended for zeal and activity in the performance of his duties in the trenches. —Corporal John Clarkson: Present during the whole Eastern campaign. Zealous and active in the performance of his duties in the trenches. Twice wounded. —Lance-Corporal John Fitzgerald: Present during the whole Eastern campaign. Volunteered and acted as a sharpshooter as long as that force was employed. —Private Teddy Murray: Upon volunteers being called for on 16th Oct., 1854, to act as marksmen, he was one of the first to offer his services, and continued to serve in that capacity as long as the force was employed. —Private James Murphy: Present during the whole Eastern campaign. Never missed a trench duty until severely wounded on 15th June, 1855. —Sergeant James Newth: Continuous performance of his duty during the Eastern campaign, and in the trenches before Sebastopol. During the winter of 1854 and 1855 this non-commissioned officer, although suffering severely from sickness, continued cheerfully to perform his duty. —Private John Fitzpatrick: Zealous in the discharge of his duties in the trenches before Sebastopol, from the commencement of the siege operations until the 21st of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded.

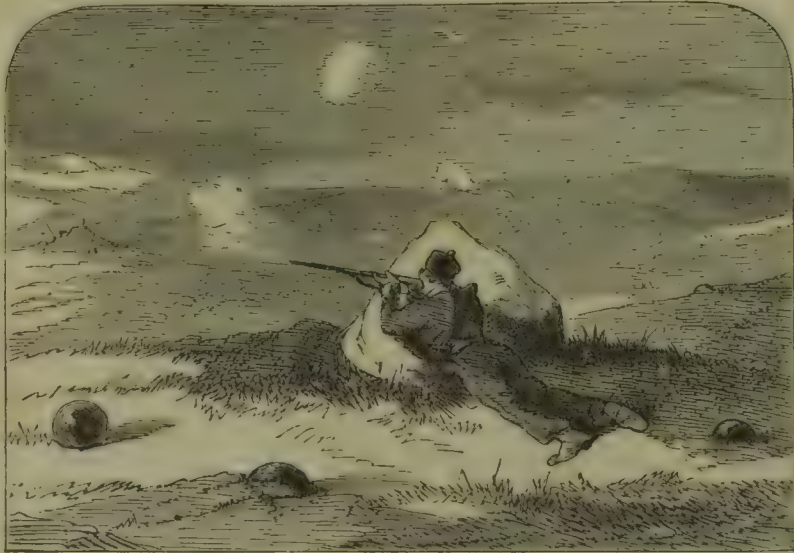
7TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major Joseph Bell: Landed in the Crimea 11th Sept., 1854. Engaged at Alma and Inkerman, sortie 26th Oct., 1854, and both assaults on the Redan. —Colour-Sergeant John Watts: Landed in the Crimea 14th Sept., 1854. Engaged at the Alma, and brought the company out of action. Engaged with the enemy on the 26th Oct., 1854, also at Inkerman, 5th Nov., 1854, and brought the company out of action; at the taking of the Quarries, and both the assaults on the Redan, and never absent from his regiment. —Sergeants John Laws and Thomas Poulton; Corporals Patrick Hanlon and William Marshall: Engaged both at Alma and Inkerman, both assaults on the Redan, in all trench duties, and never absent from their regiment. William Marshall wounded 12th June, 1855. —Private Michael Edwards: Served at Alma and Inkerman, at both assaults on the Redan, and the capture of the Quarries. Especially mentioned by the officer commanding the regiment on the latter occasion; and never missed a day's duty in the trenches. —Sergeant-Major William Bacon: Wounded at the attack of the Redan on the 15th of June, 1855, and desperately wounded on the 4th of September, 1855. —Sergeant William White: Was present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and in the trenches. Left the Crimea in May, 1855.

9TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant George Ripton: Conspicuous for gallantry in the trenches throughout the siege of Sebastopol. —Sergeant Eeked: Exposed himself to great personal risk on the 18th of June, 1855, in order to succour Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, 34th Regt., when wounded. —Private D. M'Mahon: Exposed himself and rescued a wounded comrade in the trenches on the 18th of August, 1855, when the working party to which he belonged was driven back by the destructive fire of the enemy. —Private Christopher Farrell: Rejoined 9th after volunteering to 6th Light Infantry, with which he served with credit at Alma, Inkerman, and throughout the siege; volunteered for and behaved well during the capture of the Quarries on the 17th of June, 1855. —Private John Redmond: Distinguished himself as a volunteer for the advance

ACTS OF BRAVERY DURING THE LATE WAR.



GERALD GRAHAM (LIEUT. GALLANTLY BRINGING IN WOUNDED MEN.



MACGREGOR (PRIVATE) HAVING CROSSED THE OPEN IN BROAD DAYLIGHT, DISLODGED TWO RUSSIANS FROM THE RIFLE PITS.



ALEXANDER WRIGHT (PRIVATE) GALLANTLY REPELLING A SORTIE MARCH 22, 1855.



JOHN ROSS (CORPORAL) INTREPIDLY ASCERTAINING THE EVACUATION OF THE REDAN.



MC' WHEENY, (SERGEANT) DIGGING WITH HIS BAYONET A COVER FOR HIS WOUNDED COMRADE, CORPORAL COURTNEY.



G. L. GOODLAKE (BREVET MAJOR) SURPRISING THE ENEMY'S PICKET AT WINDMILL RAVINE.



VICTORIA CROSS

THE NEW ORDER OF VALOUR

FOR THE

ARMY.



JOHN BERRYMAN. (TROOP SERG. MAJOR) REFUSING TO LEAVE CAPTAIN WEBB AT BALAKLAVA.



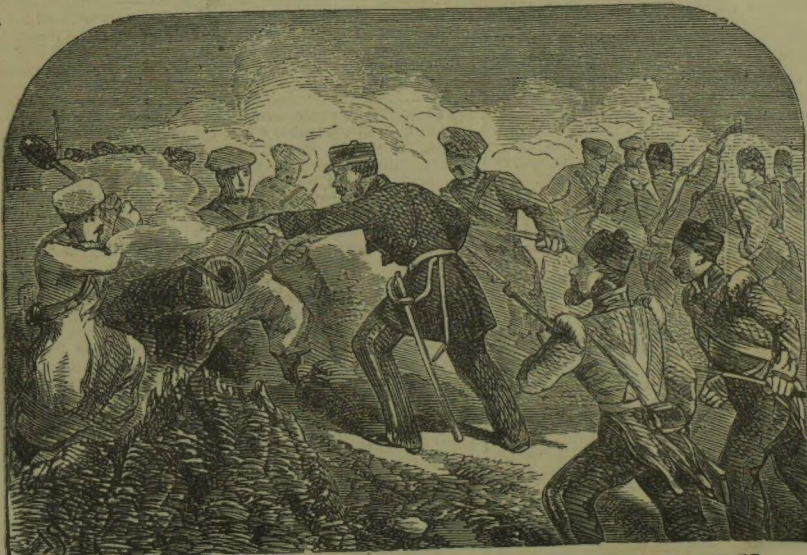
W. NORMAN, (PRIVATE,) BRINGING IN SINGLE-HANDED TWO RUSSIAN PRISONERS.



JOHN GRIEVE (SERG. MAJOR) SAVING THE LIFE OF AN OFFICER AT BALAKLAVA.



THOMAS BEACH (PRIVATE) AT INKERMEN, RESCUING COLONEL CARPENTER.



C. H. LUMLEY (BREVET MAJOR) IN THE REDAN, ENGAGED WITH THREE RUSSIAN GUNNERS.



F. C. ELTON (MAJOR) WORKING IN THE TRENCHES UNDER A HEAVY FIRE.



party during attack on Cemetery, 18th of June, 1855, and generally in the trenches during siege.—Sergeant Andrew Kelly: Served with conspicuous zeal in the trenches throughout the siege, and distinguished himself during the attack on the Cemetery on the 18th of June, 1855.—Corporal Michael Monaghan: Rendered valuable service on the 18th of June, by conveying a letter to the Brigadier-General under most perilous fire, by which he was wounded on his return. Again wounded in the trenches on the 8th of July, 1855. This man's gallantry was always conspicuous.

13TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant James Godwin: Senior Sergeant with regiment in trenches during the bombardment from 6th to 8th Sept. In command of party in Rifle Pit near 2nd Boyau right attack, where he did good service.—Private Valentine Corry: Good conduct in trenches, and good service in Rifle Pits, 2nd Boyau, during the night of 7th Sept., 1855.—Corporal Edward Tallman: Severely wounded in advanced parallel, right attack, 7th Sept.—Sergeant Thomas Coopen: Good conduct when in charge of detached party in Rifle Pits on the night of 7th Sept., 1855, during bombardment.—Private Frederick Stokes: Was severely wounded.

14TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Thomas Cooper: Volunteered with 20 men to take a Rifle Pit in the Cemetery, left attack, on the 19th June, 1855.—Sergeant John Macdonald: Carried off, under fire, from the open ground in front of the trenches, a wounded man of the 39th Regiment.—Private Robert Harrison: Zealous and constant attention to his duty in the trenches.—Private Thomas Caby: Volunteered to go out under a heavy fire, to bring into the trenches a wounded man of the 1st Royal Regiment.—Private Patrick Canty: A clean and well-conducted soldier in camp aid in the trenches, where he was wounded.—Sergeant Thomas Brown: Served in the Crimea from January, 1855, to January, 1856. Constant and zealous duty in the trenches. Severely wounded on the 18th of June, 1855.

17TH REGIMENT.—Corporal Philip Smith: Distinguished himself by going out on the glacis of the Great Redan several times on the 18th of June, 1855, after the assault, under very heavy fire, and bringing in several wounded men on his back. Never missed a duty. Present during the whole time.—Private John Davis: Distinguished himself by cool bravery and remarkably steady gallantry at the assault on the Great Redan on the 18th of June, 1855. Reported by the officers and several men of his company. Wounded twice.—Private Richard Hogan: Distinguished for superior intelligence in the trenches. Never missed a duty. Always cheering and encouraging his comrades. Wounded.—Private Thomas Lawless: Distinguished as one of seven men who went out on the glacis of the Great Redan at the assault on the 18th of June, 1855, under very heavy fire, and brought in the dead body of their Captain, John Croker.—Private Benjamin Vaughan: Distinguished at the assault on the Great Redan on the 18th of June, 1855, when orderly to the commanding officer, for cool courage and steadiness. Firelock broken in his hands by a shot.—Sergeant Charles Collings: Highly gallant conduct on the 23rd of March, 1855, in volunteering and remaining out with the advanced sentries on the Woronzoff road for two hours during a sortie made by the Russians; always ready for any extra trench duty.

18TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant Edward Dwyne: Constant and good services in the trenches.—Sergeant John Harvey: Zealous performance of duty in the trenches.—Corporal Neil O'Donnell: Service in the trenches, and remarked for his gallantry at the assault 18th June, 1855.—Private John Cox: Great bravery in the field and in the trenches, and always encouraging others by a peculiarly cheerful manner of performing his duty.—Sergeant John Gleeson: Gallantry on 19th June, 1855, and noted for his unwearying zeal in the trenches.—Private Edward Langton: Gallantry on 18th June, 1855.—Private John Byrne: Great bravery in removing from the front, and under very heavy fire, wounded men, on the 18th of June, 1855; and zeal in the trenches.

19TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant William John Britts: Present with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Distinguished himself in repulsing the sortie made by the enemy on the night of 22nd March.—Sergeant William Murphy: Present with his regiment during the whole campaign. Wounded severely in the attack on the Redan on 8th Sept., 1855, when he distinguished himself.—Sergeant Thomas Murphy: Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole of the campaign.—Sergeant William Smith: Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole of the campaign. Wounded slightly on the 8th Sept., 1855.—Sergeant Henry Strick: Did duty with his regiment without intermission throughout the whole campaign. Lost the forefinger of the left hand at the attack on the Redan, 8th Sept. 1855.—Private Hugh B. Higgins: Did duty with his regiment during the whole of the campaign.—Private James Duffly: Present with his regiment during the whole of the campaign. Volunteered and was employed as sharpshooter for three weeks. Wounded at the attack of the Redan, 8th Sept., 1855.—Sergeant George Collins: For distinguished conduct when corporal in the Eight-Gun Battery, before Sebastopol, during a sortie made by the enemy on the night of the 22nd of March, 1855.—Private Samuel Evans: For voluntarily entering an embrasure, and assisting the Sappers to reconstruct it, under a heavy fire from the enemy, on the 13th of April, 1855, before Sebastopol. Honourably mentioned in division orders, and received a gratuity of £5 by order of Lord Raglan.

20TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Joseph Moss: Present at the three actions. Brought prominently to notice at the battle of Inkerman. Was through the whole of the siege operations.—Sergeants George Boxall and John Brown: Present at the three actions; through the whole of the siege operations; and were active and zealous non-commissioned officers in the trenches.—Private Joseph Brown: Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved well at the sortie on 22nd March, 1855, and also the attack on the Redan on 18th June.—Private George Kirkham: Present at all the actions. Brought himself to notice at the battle of Inkerman, and also in repulsing a sortie on the advance trench. Through the whole siege operations.—Private William Hennessy: Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations. Behaved with great spirit in the trenches when a live shell fell amongst his party, depriving one of his comrades of his presence of mind, who remained standing near it until Private Hennessy rushed out and brought the man under cover.—Private Henry Gray: Present at all the actions, and through the whole of the siege operations; and performed his duty in the trenches in a most soldierlike manner.—Private Patrick Callaghan: Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and the siege of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and four clasps. Was also one of a party who, under a heavy fire, brought the body of the late General Cathcart from the field.—Private John Lowe: Was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and during the whole time of the siege. Never absent from duty. In possession of a medal and four clasps.

21ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant John Higdon: Distinguished conduct at the battle of Inkerman, and uniform good conduct during the campaign.—Sergeant James Sim: Gallant conduct throughout the siege, and on 18th June with the ladder party.—Private Timothy Driscoll: Served without interruption in the trenches during the whole siege.—Sergeant Patrick Kelly: Served without interruption during the whole siege, and very good character.—Private Michael M'Phely: Distinguished conduct during the sortie of 22nd March, 1855, and general gallant conduct throughout the siege.—Sergeant John Russell: Gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman, and uninterrupted performance of his duties throughout the siege.—Private Peter Crowley: Distinguished conduct in having rescued an officer of another regiment from a Russian soldier, whom he also took prisoner, at the battle of Inkerman, and uniform good conduct throughout the siege.—Colour-Sergeant Richard Ellis: Present at Alma. Wounded at Inkerman.—Sergeant Edward Marshman: Served throughout the campaign in the Crimea. An active and zealous non-commissioned officer. Volunteered on the morning of the 23rd of March, 1855, when in the advanced trench, to lead a party against a Russian sortie, and to outflank them, for which service he was promoted to corporal, and afterwards to sergeant.

23RD REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major William Handley: General good service during the war. Showed great gallantry at the battle of Alma, and in the trenches; and especially on the attack on the Redan on 8th September.—Sergeant James Collins: General good service, and great gallantry throughout the various actions, including the attack of the Quarries and the final assault of the Redan. Particularly distinguished himself on one occasion by reposting a line of sentries in front of the Five-Gun Battery, the first line of sentries having been driven in. Present at Alma and Inkerman.—Sergeant Charles Godden: General good service at Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the whole period, including the final attack on the Redan. Particularly distinguished himself on 21st Dec., 1854, by remaining at his post after the rest of the party had been driven in from the advanced trenches by the Russians.—Sergeant Robert Andrews: General good conduct throughout the war, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the whole period the army occupied the trenches. Distinguished himself particularly in the final attack on the Redan.—Colour-Sergeant James Bayse: General good service, and very distinguished conduct in the attack on the Redan, on 8th Sept., 1855; on which day he showed great coolness in endeavouring to keep up a fire on the enemy who lined the parapet on the right of our attack. Present at Alma and Inkerman.—Private John Brown: General good service and gallantry in the various actions, including Alma and Inkerman, and particularly in the attack on the Redan, 8th Sept., 1855.—Colour-Sergeant Charles Coyton: General good service at Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the whole siege, particularly on 8th Sept., 1855.—Colour-Sergeant James O'Neill: Served gallantly at the battle of the Alma, at Inkerman, and was zealous in his duties in the trenches throughout the siege; also at the assault on the Redan, on the 8th of September, 1855, where he was severely wounded.—Sergeant Wm. Parkinson: Served gallantly at Alma, and was zealous in his duties throughout the siege in the trenches. Was wounded at the final assault on the Redan on the 8th of September 1855.—Private Thomas Gerraghty: Was active and useful during the whole campaign. He behaved well at the battle of the Alma, and was wounded at the final assault on the Redan.

28TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant W. Cook: Present at battles of Alma and

Inkerman. Performed excellent duty in the trenches the whole period, and gave general satisfaction to all officers employed with him. Was in the affair in the Cemetery on 18th June.—Sergeant John Dunne: Present during the whole siege. Did excellent service, as testified by all officers whom he served under. Behaved most gallantly in the affair in the Cemetery, on 18th June. Was at Alma and Inkerman.—Private James Carson: Present at Alma and Inkerman. Volunteered as sharpshooter. Employed from first bombardment till end of December. Present during the whole siege, and gave universal satisfaction to the officers.—Private Michael Connell: Present at Alma and Inkerman, and in all the siege operations. Behaved gallantly, volunteering for the advanced party of sharpshooters in the Cemetery, 18th June, when he was severely wounded.—Private William Dunn: Present at Alma and Inkerman. Engaged in the siege operations the whole period. At all times active and energetic in discharge of his duty. Volunteered for the advanced party of sharpshooters on 18th June, in Cemetery, when he was severely wounded.—Private John Blake: Present at Alma and Inkerman. Present throughout the whole siege, and was most active, forward, and energetic on all occasions in the trenches.—Private John Tobin: Present at Alma and Inkerman. Volunteered as sharpshooter from the first bombardment to end of Dec., 1854. Present during the whole siege, and did excellent service. Was in the affair of the Cemetery, 18th June.—Private Jonathan Hill: Present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and performed good duty in the trenches during the whole winter of 1854, up to the 18th of June, on which day he was with the regiment in the Cemetery, and was severely wounded. A good soldier.—Private Patrick Tuohy: Was at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and performed good service in the trenches the whole winter of 1854, until March, 1855, when he was sent back to Scutari. Volunteered his services as sharpshooter in the advanced works of the Left Attack during the winter of 1854. A good soldier.

30TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant John Richardson: Was at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854. Served regularly in the trenches throughout the siege, and specially remarked by the officers for his gallantry and coolness on all occasions. Mentioned in orders after the battle of Alma, for his distinguished conduct. Present at the assault on the Redan.—Sergeant Owen Curran: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and was present at both assaults on the Redan.—Colour-Sergeant Thomas McDonogh: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854; and at both assaults on the Redan, and throughout the siege. His conduct before the enemy very gallant. Slightly wounded on 8th Sept., 1855.—Lance-Corporal Michael Byrne: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege; present at the two assaults on the Redan, and showed much gallantry. Slightly wounded at the battle of Inkerman.—Private William Nicoll: At the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854. Served in the trenches during the whole siege. Present at both the assaults on the Redan. His gallantry was very distinguished. Mentioned in orders for gallant conduct after the battle of Alma. Wounded slightly at Alma, slightly at Inkerman, slightly on 26th Oct., 1854; and severely at the assault on the Redan, on 8th Sept., 1855.—Private Charles Quigley: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854. Served in the trenches throughout the siege, and present at the two assaults on the Redan. Has a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct at Alma and Inkerman.—Private John Smith: Present at the battle of Alma and the sortie of 26th Oct., 1854, where he was wounded. Served in the trenches from May, 1855, till the close of the siege; and present at both the assaults on the Redan, at the latter of which his gallant conduct was especially remarked by Lieut.-Colonel Mauleverer, C.B., and other officers. Obtained a medal for distinguished service in the field, for his conduct on the 26th Oct., 1855.—Colour-Sergeant Hastings M'Alister: Distinguished greatly at the storming of the Redan on the 8th Sept., 1855, on which occasion he was wounded in five places.—Private Thomas M'Donald: Present at the battle of Alma, the sortie on the 26th of Oct., 1854, and the battle of Inkerman, where he distinguished himself very much, and was severely wounded.

31ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant James Foley: Cool and soldier-like bearing on the evening of 17th June, 1855, when the 31st Regiment occupied the trenches for the first time, thus setting a good example to the young soldiers.—Privates Richard Stapleton and James Ith: Engaged in taking the Rifle Pits, in the advance of the right sap, advanced trench, on the night of 4th Sept., 1855. Their conduct particularly mentioned for great coolness and bravery in keeping possession of one of the pits for half an hour, till ordered to retire.—Private Lacky Ryan: Engaged with Lieut. Leeson, 31st Regiment, in taking the Rifle Pits, in the advance of the right sap, advanced trench, on the night of 4th Sept., 1855, and particularly noticed for his coolness and bravery.—Private John Spelman: This man was one of a party (engaged in taking possession of the Rifle Pits in the advance of the right sap advanced trench on the night of the 4th of September, 1855) whose conduct was particularly mentioned for their coolness and bravery by Capt. Rowlands, of the 41st Regiment, in keeping possession of the pits for half an hour, till ordered to retire. Was severely wounded on this occasion.

33RD REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major William Barwell: Distinguished himself very much in the attack on the Redan on 18th June, and served nearly the whole campaign.—Sergeant Patrick Whelan: Served through the whole campaign. Always a first-rate soldier in the battle-field and in the trenches. One of the first men of the regiment at the Redan on 8th September.—Colour-Sergeant James Bacon: Noticed by Sir W. Codrington at the battle of Alma. Wounded at the attack on the Redan 18th June. Served through the whole campaign; never absent.—Private Francis Crotty: Served through the whole campaign. Distinguished himself on 18th June.—Private Wm. Douglass: Volunteered and served as a sharpshooter during the first bombardments of Sebastopol. With nine other men, charged a party of Russians, and made them retire, at Inkerman. Also at Inkerman volunteered to join Colonel Waddy, 60th Regiment, to follow the retreating enemy. Wounded on 8th Sept., 1855.—Sergeant William Crane: Served at Alma. Noticed by Captain Drew, 23rd R. W. Fusiliers, who strongly recommended him for gallantry on 8th Sept., 1855.—Colour-Sergeant Wm. Menaig: Served through the whole campaign, and was a first-rate soldier on all occasions.—Colour-Sergeant Philip Read: Served through the whole campaign. Volunteered to go with the regiment on the 8th of September at the attack on the Redan when warned for that duty. Was severely wounded on that occasion. Was always a good soldier in the field.—Private Patrick M'Guire: Volunteered as sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol. Was taken prisoner on the 20th of October, 1854, when employed on that duty, by a party of Russians. Killed the two men who had him in charge, and made his escape. Was present during the whole campaign. Is a good soldier.

34TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Wm. Quirk: Gallant conduct on 7th June, 1855, during the attack on the Quarries; also on 19th April, 1855.—Sergeant John Hayton: General gallant conduct in the trenches, especially on 19th April, 1855, at the taking of Egerton's Rifle Pit.—Sergeant William Carney and Private Thos. Loft: Carried Sergeant Harrison, 34th, in, when wounded, on 8th Sept., 1855, under a heavy fire.—Corporal Wm. Coffey: Threw a live shell out of a trench on 29th March, 1855.—Private Wm. Gill: Recommended by Major Gwilt, 34th Regiment, for binding up his arm, when wounded, on 18th June, 1855, under heavy fire.—Colour-Sergeant William Smith: Gallant conduct at the assault on the Redan on the 18th of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded.—Private Clement Brophy: Gallant conduct at the repulse of the Russian sortie on the 22nd of March, 1855. Severely wounded in the trenches on the 31st of August, 1855, and lost his left arm.

35TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major Patrick M'Fadden: Served throughout the war. Did his duty well in the trenches. Particularly distinguished in his conduct on 18th June, 1855, in the attack on the Cemetery.—Private John Walsh: Served throughout the war. Particularly engaged in repelling a sortie on 20th Dec., 1854, when the conduct of his company was commended in division orders. In advance on 18th June, 1855.—Private Robert Longhead: Served throughout the war. Did his duty well in the trenches. Volunteered for the advanced guard on 18th June, 1855.—Corporal Thos. Brennan: Served throughout the war. Engaged in the repulse of the sortie of 20th Dec., 1854. Distinguished particularly on 18th June, 1855.—Sergeant Andrew Clarke: Served throughout the war. Distinguished on 18th June, 1855. Wounded. Always a good soldier in the field.—Private Michael Murphy: Served throughout the war. Distinguished himself in the repulse of the sortie of 20th Dec., 1854. In advance during the whole day of 18th June, 1855.—Private Benjamin Newhall: Served throughout the war. A volunteer as sharpshooter in the beginning of the siege. Present and wounded in the attack on the Cemetery on 18th June, 1855.—Private William Moore: Distinguished himself highly on the 18th of June, 1855. Received three wounds on that day, from one of which he lost his arm from the socket.—Private James Blackmore: Particularly distinguished himself on the night of the 20th of Dec., 1854, in the repulse of a sortie, and proved himself a good soldier.

39TH REGIMENT.—Private Michael Boyle: On the 25th of April, 1855, volunteered to bring in a soldier of another regiment who was lying wounded outside the advanced line of sentries beyond the "Ovens." Was also one of the party on the Woronzoff road on the 2nd of August, 1855, when a sortie of the Russians, reported to consist of 2000 men, attacked the chevaux-de-frise. Never missed any trench duty.—Colour-Sergeant James Garrett: Gallantry, coolness, and intrepidity on all occasions while on duty in the trenches. While under medical treatment he joined his regiment on the 18th of June, knowing that an important attack was assigned to the brigade to which he belonged, and was obliged to go into hospital immediately on his return.—Private Lawrence Lind: On the evening of the 18th of June, with Lieutenant Smyth, Martin Lyons, and M. Cluskey of the light company, brought in a wounded sergeant of the 38th Regiment, under a heavy fire, who had been lying for fifteen hours at some distance from the Cemetery in advance. Volunteered his services to go out in advance of the ordinary sentries, under trying cir-

cumstances.—Sergeant George Pegram: A remarkably brave, willing, and forward non-commissioned officer in the trenches. In former years, in 1843, his conduct attracted attention at Maharaipore, where the regiment suffered so severely, and he had previously obtained the character of being a brave soldier under Sir De Lacy Evans in Spain.—Private Michael Ryan: On the 29th March, when a part of the guard went, before it was dark, towards the Woronzoff road, Ryan is reported to have been one of four men who behaved remarkably well. On the 25th of April he was on sentry on the chevaux-de-frise on the Woronzoff road when the enemy opened a heavy fire, and remained at his post steadily, and attracted attention by his good conduct. On the 2nd of August, on the occasion of the large sorties referred to in Michael Boyle's case, Ryan was on sentry, and when driven in kept retreating up the hill on one side of the ravine, and continued firing on the Russians until they finally abandoned the attack. Wounded in the thigh on the 23rd of May, when going to the trenches, by a splinter from a shell.—Corporal Thomas O'Mealy: Distinguished for coolness and intrepidity while under fire, and duty in the trenches. Wounded on the 15th of July, 1855, while on duty in the advanced trenches. Never missed any duty, except when wounded.

41ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant William Davies: Present at the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege. Conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8th Sept., 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion.—Colour-Sergeant James Kelly: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege. Conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8th Sept., 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion.—Private Patrick Garvey: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie on 26th Oct., 1854. Served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege. Conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8th Sept., 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion.—Private John Kennedy: Present at the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie on 26th Oct., 1854. Served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege. Conspicuous in having charged gallantly inside the Redan on 8th Sept., 1855, and for remarkably cool conduct on that occasion.—Private Thomas M'Quade: At the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and at the sortie on 26th Oct., 1854; served before Sebastopol during the whole of the siege. Conspicuous in having reconnoitred to the front on the occasion of an alarm of attack on the advanced trenches before Sebastopol, July, 1855.—Corporal Charles Nelson: At the battles of Alma and Inkerman, and sortie, 26th Oct., 1854; served before Sebastopol during the greater part of the siege. Conspicuous in having assisted to bring in a number of wounded men from the glacis of the Redan under a heavy fire from the enemy, on the night of 18th June, 1855.—Private Martin Rogerson: Served before Sebastopol from Jan., 1855, to the end of the siege. In the trenches on the 18th June. Conspicuous in bringing wounded men from the glacis of the Redan under a heavy fire from the enemy on the same night.—Colour-Sergeant Ambrose Madden: Present at the battles of the Alma, Inkerman; and the 26th of Oct.; and served in the trenches before Sebastopol till the 19th of March, 1855. Headed a party which took prisoners a Russian officer and several soldiers on the general sortie of the 26th of Oct., 1854. Displayed remarkably zealous and gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman.—Colour-Sergeant John Smith: For remarkable zeal in the field from the date of the landing of the army in the Crimea, till June, 1855. Present at the battle of the Alma; the sortie on the 26th of Oct., 1854; the battle of Inkerman; and the attack on the Quarries of June, 1855.

42ND REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant Thomas Ridley: On 3rd July, 1855, employed in turning an old Russian trench in the advanced parallel, under fire. He encouraged the men by working with them himself in the most exposed position; and it was mainly owing to his example that the work was speedily and satisfactorily done. On every occasion throughout his service in the trenches was conspicuous for good conduct; frequently, in cases of sudden alarm, by his coolness and self-possession setting a good example to the young soldiers.—Sergeant Wm. Strathairn: On 11th Oct., 1854, he volunteered to pass, under a heavy fire, to a party of the Rifle Brigade, with orders to bring them up to the assistance of the party in the battery. A great deal in the trenches, and on every occasion, when an opportunity offered, conspicuous for his good conduct.—Lance-Corporal Robert M'Nair: On 9th Aug., when a sentry in front of the advanced trenches, under fire, distinguished for his coolness and daring. Severely wounded on that occasion, but remained on his post until regularly relieved.—Private Donald M'Kenzie: Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege. Employed at that duty until he was wounded on 19th Oct., 1854; highly spoken of by Captain Cameron, Grenadier Guards, and Lieutenant Cumming, 7th Hussars, the officer in charge of the party. On the night of 18th June, 1855, during a sortie, distinguished for his good conduct in encouraging the young soldiers, and by his example giving them confidence. On the morning of 19th June, 1855, volunteered to go towards the old Russian trench from the third parallel, to bring in a missing comrade.—Lance-Corporal William Bennett: On the night of the 18th June, 1855, when a sortie was expected and a sudden alarm given, the men of another regiment immediately on the left of where he was having retired, it was mainly owing to his steadiness and example that the men of his party kept their ground.—Private Neil Carmichael: On the night of 6th August, 1855, when a partial attack was made by some of the enemy's pickets, he was distinguished for his good conduct. On the same night an attack was expected from the Redan. He was one of those who volunteered to go out to the front, under fire, to watch it closely. He always, when an opportunity offered, set a good example to young soldiers.—Sergeant George Fox: Volunteered as a sharpshooter at the opening of the siege of Sebastopol. Was conspicuous for his coolness and intrepidity, and continued at that duty daily till he was severely wounded on the 19th Oct., 1854.—Private Andrew Cromie: On the night of the 18th of June, 1855, during a sortie on the trenches, was distinguished for his courage and daring when in a very exposed position. On the 24th of June, 1855, was one of a party sent to dislodge a party of the enemy's riflemen who were annoying a working party in the right attack, when he received a musket-shot through his wrist.

44TH REGIMENT.—Quartermaster-Sergeant Denis Reddin: Served throughout the campaign (as colour-sergeant). Noticed for his vigilance and activity on all occasions when in the trenches; and his gallantry was most conspicuous on 18th June, at the attack on the Cemetery.—Sergeant Thomas Brown: Served throughout the campaign, and never missed any duty. Always vigilant and alert in the trenches. On guard, 18th June, but volunteered and accompanied the regiment in the attack on the Cemetery, where his gallantry was noticed.—Lance-Corporal Denis Canty: Served throughout the campaign, and always noticed for his activity and daring in the trenches, and especially on the 18th June, at the attack on the Cemetery.—Corporal John Drenon: Served throughout the campaign, and one of the few who constantly remained at their duty. Always active and vigilant in the trenches. Also present at the attack on 18th June.—Private James Edlow: Served throughout the campaign, with the exception of three weeks, when he was ordered on board ship attending sick (a disagreeable duty, for which he volunteered). Present at the attack, 18th June, and on all occasions in the trenches, when his activity and readiness for any duty was noticed. Very forward and active during the whole day of 18th June, especially in driving some Russians out of an adjoining house.—Private John Burnside: Served throughout the campaign, in the trenches, and always ready and willing for any duty. Present 18th June, at the attack on the Cemetery.—Private Thomas M'Carthy: Served throughout the campaign in the trenches. Always vigilant and active, and ready for any duty. Present on 18th June, at the attack on the Cemetery, when his gallantry was particularly noticed, and where he several times exposed himself to a most galling fire, for the purpose of rescuing his wounded comrades and soldiers of other regiments. He volunteered and was sharpshooter at the commencement of the siege, and again on 18th June, when he was one of the advanced guard.—Colour-Sergeant James Donelan: Served throughout the campaign and siege of Sebastopol till the spring of 1856, and though never in very good health he persisted in remaining with his regiment. Was particularly noticed by Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., in the attack of the 18th of June, 1855.—Corporal Robert Murray: Served in the Crimea from the landing till the 18th of June, 1855, when he was severely wounded in the attack on the Cemetery.

46TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant Stephen Harbour: At the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava. In the trenches during the whole siege; and remarkable for zeal and gallantry.—Sergeant George Blagdon: Particularly remarkable for his conduct in the trenches during the whole siege, for which, and his activity in camp, he was promoted to be corporal and sergeant.—Corporal William Watt: Never missed a duty in the trenches during the siege, and was particularly remarked for his conduct during the sortie of 11th May, 1855.—Private James Hunt: Present at Alma, Inkerman, and Balaklava; and was particularly remarked for his conduct during the whole campaign.—Private Jeremiah Condon: Never missed a duty in the trenches from 8th Nov., 1854, and remarkable on all occasions for gallantry and daring.—Sergeant William Brommell: Wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 21st of December, 1854. Leg amputated. He was remarkable for zeal and gallantry in the trenches.—Sergeant Leonard Gooding: Remarkable for his conduct in the trenches.

47TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant George M'Donald: In holding the Quarries, on 7th June, the detachment running short of ammunition, this non-commissioned officer passed through a heavy fire of grape, shell, and musketry, for ammunition, and returned through the same fire with a barrel of ammunition on his shoulder. Served throughout the siege from November, 1854.—Corporal Connor O'Loghlin: Distinguished conduct, on 7th June, at the taking of the Quarries; gallantry and good conduct on all occasions when before the enemy.—Colour-Sergeant Gill: Gallantry and coolness at the storming of the Quarries, and repulse of the several attacks of the enemy on the night of 7th June, and throughout the campaign and siege generally.—Sergeant William Bowler: Distinguished himself at the attack on the position of the second division on 26th October, 1854, on which occasion he was severely wounded. Served

well during the siege. Present at Alma.—Private Daniel Flanagan: Recommended for volunteering under a very heavy fire to place sandbags in the embrasures of 21-Gun Battery, 9th April, 1855. Assisted in working a gun, and in every possible way distinguished himself on that occasion. Present during the siege and at all the engagements.—Private John Dillon: Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries. Present at all the engagements with the enemy and throughout the siege. Wounded at Inkerman.—Private John Dinneen: Distinguished himself at the capture of the Quarries, and served gallantly on all other occasions.—Sergeant Robert Court: Present at the battle of Alma (wounded), and in all the affairs from that time until the end of the siege. Distinguished himself by his coolness and gallantry in assisting to lead and cheer on the men to repulse the attacks of the Russians on the night of the 7th of June, after taking the Quarries (wounded).—Private John M'Dermont: Gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman in rescuing Colonel Italy, 47th Foot, when lying wounded on the ground, from a party of Russians. Present and wounded at the battle of Alma.

48TH REGIMENT.—Acting Sergeant-Major S. Francis: When on duty in the trenches, on the night of June 4, 1855, when an alarm was given that the Russians were approaching, and a sortie about to be made, and when the sentries in advance had retired in some confusion, supplied their place by a new line of sentries, which he formed out of a number of volunteers who offered themselves, and thereby prevented the further advance of the Russians. This took place under a very heavy fire. On another occasion he conveyed a message to the General of the right attack, regarding the movement of some troops, on June 9, 1855, under a heavy fire.—Corporal T. Kelly: Assisted in working a gun, voluntarily, in the battery in which he was on duty, on the night of Sept. 7, 1855, on which occasion he received a severe wound.—Corporal T. Goorly and Private J. Downey: Assisted the adjutant of the 48th Regiment, early on the morning of June 19, 1855, in endeavouring to bring into our trenches a wounded British soldier who was lying in a Rifle Pit in the Cemetery. The attempt failed, in consequence of the ground being swept by a heavy cross fire from the enemy's works.

49TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant George Vayng: At battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, Oct. 26, 1854 (mentioned in division orders for gallantry). At battle of Inkerman. Engaged in the trenches throughout the siege. At the capture of the Quarries, on June 7, 1855, and with the regiment on Sept. 8, 1855.—Colour-Sergeant John M'Coy: At battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, Oct. 26, 1854. At battle of Inkerman. Always at the post of danger. At the attacks on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855.—Lance-Corporal Alexander Pendridge: At battle of Alma. Repulse of the sortie on Oct. 26, 1854. At battle of Inkerman. Engaged in the attack and capture of the Quarries on June 7, 1855. Great gallantry on August 25, 1855, when engaged on a working party in the trenches in setting a good example, when "breaking ground" under a very heavy fire from the enemy. At both attacks on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855.—Lance-Corporal Peter Owens: At battle of Alma. Repulse of the sortie, Oct. 26, 1854. At battle of Inkerman. Attack and capture of the Quarries, June 7, 1855. At both attacks on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855. Employed during the latter part of the siege as an assistant easper in strengthening the advance trenches.—Sergeant Michael Rooney: At battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie, Oct. 26, 1854. At battle of Inkerman; highly distinguished himself (refused to go to the rear during action, although seriously confused by a spent shot). Attack and capture of the Quarries on June 7, 1855. Attacks on Redan June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855.—Colour-Sergeant John Thompson: At battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie on Oct. 26, 1854. At battle of Inkerman. (Joined his regiment in the field, having marched that morning, on hearing the firing from Balaklava, where he had been on detached regimental duty.) In both attacks on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855.—Private Robert McKenna: At battle of Alma. Repulse of sortie on Oct. 26, 1854. At battle of Inkerman. Attack and capture of the Quarries on June 7, 1855. Both of the attacks on the Redan on June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855. Gallantry in taking a Rifle Pit on April 20, 1855.—Colour-Sergeant Charles Barnes: Present at the battle of Alma; at the repulse of the sortie of the 2nd division on the 26th of Oct., 1854, when he was mentioned in division orders by Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, commanding the division, for his gallant conduct during the engagement. Was severely wounded on the 7th of June, 1855, in storming the Quarries before Sebastopol, up to which time he had been always at his duty in the trenches, but on account of his wounds was invalided to England.—Corporal William Kelly: Present at the battle of Alma, 1854; 26th October, 1854; and battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches until the 8th of June, 1855, when he was wounded.

50TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major Robert Foley: Served through the whole of the Crimean campaign, and most zealous in supporting the discipline of his regiment.—Private Lawrence Ward: At the battle of Inkerman.—Private Michael Hannan: Served through the whole campaign; distinguished at Inkerman.—Private John Brennan: Served through the whole campaign; distinguished in the trenches on the occasion of a sortie in Dec., 1854.—Private William Cooney: Gallant conduct in the trenches on occasion of a sortie in Dec., 1854.—Colour-Sergeant William Turner: Served through the whole campaign.—Sergeant Rich. W. Newcombe: Served through the whole campaign. Volunteered to take charge of the sharpshooters of his regiment employed in front of the left attack.

51TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant Henry Hendrick: At the battles of Alma and Inkerman; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, Oct. 26, and served in the trenches to the fall of Sebastopol. At the taking of the Quarries, June 7, 1855; attacks on the Redan, June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855, where he commanded a company (there being no officer with it). Wounded, and mentioned for his distinguished conduct in the assault.—Sergeant William Spencer: At the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, Oct. 26; battle of Inkerman; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Particularly distinguished at the storming of the Quarries, June 7, 1855, by his gallantry and promptness in carrying orders, and getting up extra ammunition, under a heavy fire. At the attacks on the Redan, June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855.—Lance-Corporal Wm. McLehlan: At the sortie at Inkerman, Oct. 26; battle of Inkerman; served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Distinguished by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Quarries, June 7, 1855; and in volunteering to fetch a wounded comrade out of the enemy's advanced work, under a heavy fire. At the attacks on the Redan, June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855.—Private Joseph Wilson: At the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, Oct. 26; battle of Inkerman; and served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. At the taking of the Quarries, June 7, and attacks on the Redan June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855. Distinguished conduct in the trenches throughout the whole siege; particularly at the storming of the Redan on Sept. 8, 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded.—Sergeant William Campion: At the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, Oct. 26; battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol; at the attack on the Redan, June 18; and distinguished himself by his gallantry at the storming of the Redan, Sept. 8, 1855.—Private Jeremiah Whelan: At the battle of Alma; repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, October 26; battle of Inkerman. Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol. Present at the attack on the Redan, June 18; at the Quarries June 7, 1855; and particularly distinguished himself by his gallant conduct at the storming of the Redan on Sept. 8, 1855.—Private Thomas Johnstone: Served in the trenches up to the fall of Sebastopol; at the storming of the Quarries, June 7, 1855; attack on the Redan, June 18 and Sept. 8, 1855; and distinguished at the storming of the Redan on Sept. 8, 1855.—Colour-Sergeant Peter Pope: Present at the battle of Alma (wounded), repulse of the sortie at Inkerman, the 26th of Oct., 1854, battle of Inkerman, and served in the trenches during the whole of the siege. Received the Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Inkerman, and was subsequently mentioned by Captains Roxby and Harkness, 55th, for his distinguished gallantry at the storming of the Redan, 8th of Sept., 1855, on which occasion he was severely wounded.—Private James Dunn: Present at the battle of Alma, repulse of the sortie at Inkerman the 26th of Oct., and battle of Inkerman. Received a Distinguished Conduct Medal for his gallantry at Inkerman, where he was severely wounded. Served during the whole siege of Sebastopol, and mentioned by Captain J. R. Hume, 53th Regiment, as having particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the Redan, 8th of September, where he lost his arm.

52TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant William Dibbs: Fearless and steady conduct in the trenches on Aug. 29, and Sept. 1, 1855.—Colour-Sergeant Joseph Whittaker: Fearless and steady conduct in the trenches on Aug. 29, and September 2 and 5, 1855.—Privates John Lord, Lewis Hogan: Fearless and steady conduct in the trenches on Aug. 29 and Sept. 5, 1855.—Private James Butler: Severely wounded while in the trenches on the 4th of September, 1855. Right arm amputated.

53TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants John McCardle, John Conaghan; Sergeant Jas. F. Andrews; Corporal Thomas Connell: At the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman; assault on the Redan, 18th June, 1855; and in the trenches during the siege.—Lance-Corporal William Kinnear: At the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman; assault on the Redan (severely wounded), 18th June, 1855; in the trenches (twice wounded) during the siege.—Private John Murray: At the battles of Balaklava and Inkerman; assault on the Redan (severely wounded), on 18th June, 1855; in the trenches (twice wounded) during the siege.—Colour-Sergeant John Jones: For gallant conduct at the battle of Inkerman, where he was severely wounded.—Lance-Corporal Thomas Anderson: Gallant conduct during the siege of Sebastopol.

62ND REGIMENT.—Sergeant James Warren: Captured a French soldier who was deserting and going to the enemy. The above was performed under a heavy fire from the enemy's advanced post, on the 22nd of February, 1855. Served in the siege of Sebastopol, 1851-5. Was present at the attack on the Quarries, on the 7th of June, and the assaults on the Redan, on the 18th of June and the 8th of September.—Private John M'Sperry: Wounded in the right shoulder by a musket-ball, and lost one finger of the left hand on the 8th of Sept., 1855, at the assault of the Redan.—Sergeant William Reilly, Privates Michael Brophy and James McKee: Served in the trenches till the fall of Sebastopol. Present on

all occasions of the regiment being engaged against the enemy.—Private Thomas Carney: Served in the trenches till the fall of Sebastopol. Present on all occasions of the regiment being engaged against the enemy. Volunteered to bring in wounded men from the front on the 8th of September, 1855.—Private John McCarthy: Served in the trenches till the fall of Sebastopol. Present on all occasions of the regiment being engaged against the enemy. Severely wounded in the attack on the Redan on the 8th of Sept.—Drummer Thomas Finnigan: Present at the attack on the Quarries, 7th of June, 1855; the attack on the Redan, 18th of June, and 8th of September, 1855, upon which latter occasion his conduct was most conspicuous.

63RD REGIMENT.—Lieutenant John Brophy, 4th Lancashire Militia, late colour-sergeant, 63rd Foot: Was colour-sergeant of the regiment at the battle of Inkerman, and accompanied the colours. Ensign Clutterbuck, who carried one of the colours, which was separated from the other, was killed. Sergeant Brophy immediately took it up, and, though severely wounded, defended it, and brought it safe from the *mêlée*.—Sergeant Arthur Roberts: At the battle of Inkerman, carrying one of the colours, the Ensign having been severely wounded, he received a wound, which caused him to fall. He got up quickly, and, refusing to leave the field, continued to carry the colours until incapacitated by a second wound.—Sergeant-Major Robert Hughes: Distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol, 3rd of October, 1855, being with a company of the regiment far in advance to cover a working-party, and the company being exposed to a cross fire, he showed great coolness and intrepidity, keeping the men steady and firm; and, subsequently, the colours of the regiment having been brought from the camp by a company left to guard them, and afterwards ordered out, he took one of the colours and carried it under a heavy fire. He was wounded at Inkerman, but, notwithstanding, was very instrumental in defending an officer of the regiment who had been severely wounded. He continued with his regiment the whole war.—Colour-Sergeant James Ward: When in the trenches, on a sortie of the enemy which excited some alarm, immediately went round the sentries and posted himself with the most advanced one, and took a prominent part in repulsing the enemy, maintaining the character he had acquired during previous engagements.—Colour-Sergeant William Morris: At the battle of Inkerman, finding himself far in advance with a number of men, he collected them, took the command, and, though attacked by superior numbers, he maintained his post, repulsing the attacking party.—Sergeant William Ahern: During the battle of Inkerman a portion of the regiment, in their ardour, having gone beyond their position, and on their return it being known that Ensign Clutterbuck was killed, and that his body was left on the field, Sergeant Ahern instantly volunteered to fetch it, and, being accompanied by a private, he went far in advance and brought in the body. On the same day, the only officer of his company being wounded, he took the command of the company, and held it during the charge, maintaining discipline and conduct.—Private John McGowan: At the battle of Inkerman behaved in a particularly gallant and bold manner, charging, forwarding, and being the first to clear a breastwork in pursuit of the enemy. In the trenches he exhibited a cool and dauntless bearing on every occasion of danger.—Private Daniel Sullivan: One of his comrades being made prisoner at the battle of Inkerman by five of the enemy, he rushed at them, killed three, and rescued his comrade. On every occasion, whether in the trenches or in open field, distinguished for his valour.

68TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major John Glibbert: Struck by the cheer by a grape-shot at Inkerman, and a bullet through his cap. Particularly distinguished for "discipline."—Sergeant Peter Delaney: Twice wounded at Inkerman, and did not go to the rear. Returned with a draught from Scutari directly his wounds were well, and went to his duty.—Corporal Patrick Finns: Particularly distinguished himself at Inkerman: two musket-balls through the jaw; never went into hospital; and did his duty in the trenches throughout the siege.—Private James Sims: On 22nd Nov., 1854, in broad daylight, volunteered, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded rifleman from the Pits.—Private Wm. Ferris: On 11th May, 1855, during a sortie.—Sergeant Thos. Watson: On 11th May, 1855, during a sortie.—Private Charles Ross: On 11th May, 1855, wounded. Volunteered to leave the hospital on the 18th June.—Private Joseph Mitchell: Wounded at Inkerman; on return from Scutari was wounded a second time.—Corporal Donohue: Wounded in a sortie on the 11th of May, 1855, in which the enemy was repulsed with much loss.

71ST REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant James Hughes; Privates William Don, Roger Martin, and Alexander Rattray, for distinguished conduct.—Private John Cousins: Present in the ranks from the 22nd of December, 1854, to the 21st of March, 1855.—Private James Laughlan: Present in the ranks from the 22nd of December, 1854, to the 17th of May, 1855.

72ND REGIMENT.—Corporal Archibald Duncan: Gallant conduct in the unfinished portions of the fifth parallel, on the night of 18th Aug., 1855. Vigilance and activity at all times, as a non-commissioned officer, called for special notice.—Private Thomas Allison: Gallantry on outlying picket, when engaged with the enemy, on the night of 18th Aug., 1855, in the Karabelnaia Ravine.—Private John Harper: Gallantry when on outlying picket on the nights of 22nd July and 12th August, 1855; likewise in assisting to bring in the wounded on 8th Sept., under heavy fire, in front of the Redan.—Private Samuel McNeish: Gallant conduct when on sentry, detached from the outlying picket, under heavy fire, on 18th July, 1855, above the Woronzoff Ravine.

77TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant James Toohey: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19th April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, when he was severely wounded.—Drummer Thomas McGill: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19th April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, when he was one of the first in the pits, and took a Russian bugler prisoner.—Private Alexander Wright: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of 19th April, 1855, at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits, where he was severely wounded.—Private Murdoch Charleston: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions. Noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkerman, and at the attack on the Redan, on 8th Sept., 1855, when, though severely wounded, he refused to quit the ranks, or fall to the rear.—Lance-Corporal William Wilson: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Distinguished on various occasions, more particularly on the night of the 30th of Aug., 1855, in front of the advanced trench, where his conduct met with the approbation of Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, C.B., 23rd Fusiliers, and also of the late Captain Pechell, 77th Regiment.—Private William McGuire: Served through the whole war with gallantry. Noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkerman; at the capture of the Rifle Pits, on 19th April, 1855; and the taking of the Quarries.—Private John Quinlan: Noticed for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Inkerman; at the capture of the Russian Rifle Pits; and at both attacks on the Redan. Served through the whole war.

79TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeants James Spence and Alex. Goodbrand, Sergeant Colin Campbell, and Private Robert Bruce: Good and gallant conduct at the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol.—Sergeant William Davie and Private James Wilkie: Good and gallant conduct at the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and in the trenches before Sebastopol; volunteered and acted as sharpshooters at the early part of the siege.—Sergeant William Gunn: Present at Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol, and volunteered to act in front as a sharpshooter.—Private James Sloan: Present at Alma, Balaklava, and siege of Sebastopol.

88TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major Stephen Conyngham: Took a very active part in the attack on the Quarries on 7th June, 1855, and was recommended for a medal and £5 on that occasion, but could not get it, the regiment having received the allotted number. Noted at the Horse Guards.—Colour-Sergeant Hubert Kelly: Very distinguished conduct on 8th Sept., 1855, in going out of the advanced trench under a very heavy fire, and bringing in the body of Colour-Sergeant Gilmore, who was lying mortally wounded some distance in front.—Colour-Sergeant Maurice Canty: Volunteered to form one of the attacking party ordered against "Egerton's Pit" on 12th April, 1855, as also on several other occasions. Did duty during the whole campaign.—Private Michael Ryan: Distinguished himself on 8th Sept., 1855, in bringing in his officer, Captain Beresford, who was very severely wounded. Constantly at his duty during the whole campaign.—Private Bernard McNamara: Was a sharpshooter at the beginning of the siege, and recommended for a medal for distinguished service, in Dec. 1854, but did not receive it, as he was invalided to Scutari.—Private Thomas Handley: Distinguished himself about the night of 14th August, 1855, when some young sentries were disposed to retire before a body of Russians, by forcing them back to their posts, and remaining out himself all night close to a Russian Rifle Pit.—Private Henry Spillacy: A sharpshooter. Wounded, and made a Russian officer prisoner Oct. 22, 1855. Volunteered on all occasions.—Sergeant John Myers: Commanded sharpshooters, and was conspicuous on the 17th of October, 1854.—Drummer Richard Gramon: Gallant conduct at Inkerman.—Acting-Corporal Henry McKee: Sharpshooter, and showed general gallant conduct in trenches.

89TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant John Grant: Commanded a detached party of ten men in a cutting, just over the chevaux-de-frise, on the night it was broken down. Held his ground, and kept up a very effective fire on the enemy.—Corporal John Renwith; and Privates Patrick Kinnally and Darby Leungshan: Performed zealous and constant service in the trenches from 15th Dec., 1854, to 9th Sept., 1855.—Private William Heffernan: Ditto. Also volunteered to go to the Cemetery in the daytime, under a heavy fire, to bring in a wounded man, in Aug., 1855.

90TH REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant Charles Sanderson: Brought back Captain Tilling, after the Redan was given up. Distinguished conduct generally during the assault and during the siege.—Private John Alexander: Never missed a trench duty. At capture of Egerton's Pits on 8th June, and on 18th June in Quarries. On 6th Sept., 1855, brought

back Captain Buckley, Scots Fusilier Guards, when mortally wounded September 8th, 1855, was one of the last men in the Redan. Generally distinguished.—Bugler Edward Flaxman: Never missed a trench. June 18th, 1855, rescued several wounded men in front of the Quarries under a heavy fire. September 8th, 1855, volunteered for the assault in place of another bugler, and brought back Lieut.-Colonel Haucock, and secured his jewellery, watch, &c. Also brought back Lieut. Deverill, 90th. Generally gallant behaviour.—Private John Lawless: Never missed a trench duty. Present, 19th April, 1855; assault on Egerton's Rifle Pits. On 18th June, 1855, present. Recommended by Captain Preston for general good conduct, when a working party were assaulted, when he remained with him after all had retired. September 8th, Redan, took first Russian prisoner. Brought in a wounded comrade.—Private Thomas Bayley: Never missed a trench. Distinguished conduct during a sortie, when he remained with his Captain, the others, except one, having retired. Present 18th June in Quarries, and working party in Quarries, 8th Sept. Conduct always gallant and permanent.—Private John Goldsmith: Uninterrupted service in the trenches. Attack of Rifle Pits, 19th April, 1855. Defence of Quarries, 8th June. Attack on Redan, on 18th June. Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. Personal encounter with a Russian soldier while in the act of stabbing an officer of the 97th Regiment, and wounded through the face and nose.—Corporal Henry Hill: Never missed a trench duty. Was in the attack on the Redan on the 8th of September, 1855, and wounded in the Redan. Generally gallant conduct.—Private Michael Whelan: Never missed a trench duty. Was in the attack on Egerton's Rifle Pits on the 19th of April, 1855, and in reserve in the attack on the Quarries, 7th of June, 1855, and in the attack on the Redan on the 8th of Sept., 1855. Was wounded in nine places. Generally gallant behaviour.

93RD REGIMENT.—Colour-Sergeant Alexander Knox: Served throughout the war. Colour-Sergeant at Alma and Balaklava. At the assaults of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855, and distinguished himself by his coolness and activity in the trenches.—Sergeant Arch. Crabtree: Served throughout the war. At the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. Was sergeant of the volunteers of the regiment who entered the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol.—Lance-Corporal William McKenzie: Served throughout the war. At the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. The first man to step out when volunteers were called for from the regiment to enter the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol.—Private John Leslie: Served throughout the war. At the battle of Alma and assaults of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. Severely wounded at the Alma, and refused to leave the field, but remained fighting in the ranks, although shot through the right arm, until the battle was over.—Private Peter McKay: Served throughout the war. At the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. The first man of the volunteers of his regiment who entered the Redan on the night of the fall of Sebastopol.—Private John Forbes: Served throughout the war. At the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assault of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. Severely wounded in the trenches on 14th July, 1855. Was present at the final assault.—Private James Davidson: Served throughout the war. At the battles of Alma and Balaklava, and assaults of 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855.—Sergeant James Kiddie: Present throughout the war, including the actions of Alma and Balaklava, till severely wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 16th July, 1855.—Privates James Cobb: Present throughout the war till severely wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol on the 8th of September, 1855.

95TH REGIMENT.—Private James Cody: At the battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26th Oct., 1854, and battle of Inkerman (wounded). Served in trenches throughout the whole siege.—Private Patrick Dooley: At the battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26th Oct., 1854, and battle of Inkerman. Volunteered to carry ammunition to the Quarries on 8th June, 1855, and remained there fighting when the enemy attempted to retake them. In the trenches throughout the whole siege.—Corporal James Linn: At the battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26th Oct., 1854, and battle of Inkerman. In the trenches throughout the whole siege.—Corporal Samuel Webb: At the battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26th Oct., 1854, and battle of Inkerman. Volunteered to carry ammunition to the Quarries on the 8th June, 1855, and remained therein when the enemy attempted to retake them. In the trenches throughout the whole siege, and mentioned in division orders by Sir De Lacy Evans for his gallantry at Alma.—Private James English: At the battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26th Oct., 1854, and battle of Inkerman. In the trenches nearly throughout the siege.—Private Peter Gallagher: At the battle of Alma, repulse of sortie on 26th Oct., 1854, and battle of Inkerman. In the trenches throughout the whole siege.—Private John Jacques: At Alma (wounded in shoulder and right arm). In trenches from March, 1855, to the end of the siege. His soldierlike conduct under fire noticed repeatedly by officers of the regiment.—Sergeant N. Ormond: Gallantry at the Alma.—Private William Harris: Gallantry in the trenches.

97TH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Patrick Donnellan: Mentioned in General Simpson's despatch on account of his gallant conduct on 8th Sept., 1855. Spiked one of the enemy's guns. Likewise engaged with the enemy in the sortie on 31st Aug., and behaved most gallantly.—Corporal Andrew Curran: Was bugler to the regiment on the above assault, and behaved in a remarkably cool and gallant manner, and was mentioned in the despatch.—Private Henry Jackson: Mentioned in the despatch as having highly distinguished himself at the assault on the Redan, 8th Sept. last, and was wounded.—Private John Cotterill: Mentioned for his gallant bearing, and was severely wounded. Also engaged with enemy on 22nd March, 1855, and behaved most gallantly.—Private Patrick McMillity: Highly distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault on the Redan, 8th Sept. last, and was severely wounded. Also engaged in the sortie on 22nd March, 1855, and greatly distinguished himself.—Sergeant William Newman: One of the first to enter the Redan on 8th Sept., and took the Russian captain of artillery prisoner, when, taking him to the rear, he was so severely wounded that his life was for a long time despaired of.—Colour-Sergeant Francis Weidworth: Present at the attack on the Redan on the 8th of September, and was severely wounded. He was mentioned in General Simpson's despatch among those highly distinguished.—Private William Fitzgerald: Highly distinguished himself on the occasion of the assault on the Redan on the 8th of Sept., 1855. Lost his left leg. He was also engaged in several sorties, and behaved most gallantly.

1ST BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Colour-Sergeant John Hicks: A volunteer for the attack on the Rifle Pits, 20th Nov., 1854, under Lieut. Tryon, by whose side he was when that officer was killed. One of the covering party on 18th June. Distinguished throughout the siege for his coolness and gallantry. Has received a medal and four clasps.—Private Bernard McMahon: Displaying great coolness and courage on various occasions in bringing in wounded. On 18th June he joined the ranks (a volunteer), in order that he might take a more active part in the attack of that day. Has received a medal and four clasps.—Private John King: A volunteer for the Rifle Pits, 17th Oct., in advance of Greenhill. At the attack on the Rifle Pits under Lieut. Tryon, 20th Nov., 1854; the retaking of the third parallel, 2nd Dec., 1854; the sortie on the Woronzoff road, 12th Dec., 1854; and a volunteer to occupy the Rifle Pits on 12th April, 1855. Has received a medal and four clasps.—Private Patrick McCan: In the attack on the Rifle Pits under Lieut. Tryon, 20th Nov., 1854; retaking of the third parallel, 2nd Dec., 1854; and the sortie on the Woronzoff road, 12th Dec., 1854. Has received a medal and four clasps.—Private Henry Bailey: A volunteer for the Rifle Pits, 17th Oct., in advance of Greenhill. At the attack on the Rifle Pits under Lieut. Tryon, 20th Nov., 1854; the retaking of the third parallel, 2nd Dec., 1854; and a volunteer sharpshooter, April, 1855. Has received a medal and four clasps.—Private Thomas Davis: A volunteer for the Rifle Pits, 17th Oct., in advance of Greenhill; retaking of the third parallel, 2nd Dec., 1854; sortie on the Woronzoff road, 12th Dec., 1854; and one of the covering party on 18th June. Has received a medal and four clasps.—Private John Green: A volunteer for the Rifle Pits, on 17th Oct., in advance of Greenhill. At the attack on the Pits under Lieut. Tryon, 20th Nov.; retaking of the third parallel, 2nd Dec., 1854; and sortie on the Woronzoff road, 12th Dec., 1854. Has received a medal and four clasps.—Sergeant-Major Richard Cornelius: Present at the battles of Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman. Sergeant-Major of the battalion during the siege of Sebastopol from October, 1854, to October, 1855, and distinguished for his zeal and activity during the winter of 1854-5. Medal and four clasps.—Private Walter Eagle: Present at the taking of the Rifle Pits on the 20th of November, 1854; retaking of the third parallel December 2, 1854; in the sortie on the Woronzoff road on the 12th of December, 1854; volunteered for sharpshooting on the 12th of April, 1855; severely wounded, and subsequently discharged on pension. Granted a medal and four clasps.

2ND BATTALION RIFLE BRIGADE.—Sergeant-Major John Waller: At Alma and Inkerman. General gallant conduct during siege operations. Severely wounded on 8th Sept.—Colour-Sergeant Daniel Fisher: Formed up a party, and silenced two cannonades in the *capponiere* of the Redan, on 8th Sept. Went in search of wounded comrades same afternoon under heavy fire. At Alma and Inkerman.—Sergeant James Harrywood: Good and gallant conduct during the whole of the campaign. At Alma and Inkerman. Severely wounded in the new sap on 1st Sept.—Sergeant Thomas Buge: At Alma. Commanded sharpshooters with much credit during the latter part of the siege. Rendered great service to Lieut. Blayne, in command of a covering party, on 8th Sept.—Corporal Joseph Bradshaw: Accompanied Captain Forman in a night reconnaissance to Russian advanced works on 16th June. Volunteered on 18th June and 8th Sept. At Alma and Inkerman.—Private Charles Fough: Acted as volunteer sharpshooter through the whole of the siege. At Alma and Inkerman. General gallant conduct.—Private Michael McCormick: Conspicuous on 18th June in his exertions to assist the officer in command of ladder party under very heavy fire when the latter was disabled. At Alma.—Colour-Sergeant C. F. Munro: General gallant conduct in the trenches and at Alma.—Private Mark Benn: Present during the whole campaign. Gallant conduct during the siege and at Alma.—Private Charles Deener: Present at Alma, and a volunteer sharpshooter during the siege.

ACTS OF BRAVERY DURING THE LATE WAR.



CECIL W. BUCKLEY (COMM.) AND HENRY COOPER (BOATSWAIN) FIRING THE RUSSIAN STORES AT GENITCHI.



THOS. REEVE, JAS. GORMAN, AND MARK SCHOLEFIELD, REPELLING AN ATTACK WITH THE GUNS OF THE DISABLED SOLDIERS AT INKERMEN.



R. J. LINDSAY (BREVET MAJOR) AT THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.



THOMAS WILKINSON, E.M.A., PLACING SAND BAGS TO REPAIR DAMAGES, UNDER A GALLING FIRE.



LUKE CONNOR, (LIEUT.) WHEN SERGEANT, TAKING THE COLORS FROM LIEUT. ANSTRUTHER, AND THOUGH SEVERELY WOUNDED, CARRYING THEM, TO THE END OF THE DAY AT ALMA.



WILLIAM PEEL, (CAPTAIN,) THROWING A LIVE SHELL OVER THE PARAPET.

